FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 AUGUST 1985

Israel

After receiving a message from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres reaffirmed Israel's opposition to U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations and stressed that the PLO must cease its "terrorist" acts against Israel, Jerusalem radio reported. In his message, Shultz had said the United States will not meet a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation unless it is clear that the talks will lead to direct negotiations with Israel. Interviewed by Jerusalem television after receiving Shultz' message, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he is "still concerned" about a U.S. meeting with the delegation, despite U.S. "conciliatory words." Jerusalem radio had earlier reported that Shamir considered a possible meeting between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation an "extremely serious move" which may have "grave implications" for peace and security in the region.

Lebanon

Any proposal to change the government again raises the issue of changing the president, Amal movement leader Nabih Birri stated in remarks reported by Beirut radio, adding that "we really do not intend to give up our demand for a change in the present system." While congratulating the Lebanese detainees freed from 'Atlit, Birri accused the United States of breaking "a promise consistent with international law" concerning the release of detainees, pointing out that 235 "hostages" remain in 'Atlit, "a crime that is supported by the United States."

In another political development, the radio cited an AFP report that local leaders in Zahlah have decided to reduce the number of Phalangist Party and Lebanese Forces offices in the city and to allow a Syrian Army unit to deploy there. As for Lebanon's relations with the USSR, the Soviet ambassador disclosed in remarks broadcast by the radio that a Soviet delegation will arrive soon to conclude a bilateral economic agreement.

Libya

JANA's political editor denied Egypt's "lies and allegations" against Libya following the arrest of an armed group in Alexandria, adding that the people arrested by the Egyptian security forces are Egyptian citizens working for the liberation of Egypt.

JANA also reported that during a tour of a development project in Libya, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi noticed the results of "negligence" and "carelessness" by the committees responsible for the project, "a matter which requires the basic people's congresses to exercise their authority in accounting for and questioning them."

Meanwhile, the Libyan authorities continued to expel Tunisian workers, deporting 688 on 12-13 August, according to a Tunisian official statement reported by Tunis radio.

Jordan and the Arab Summit

Jordan and the PLO did not ask the Arab summit conference to express support for the Jordanian-PLO agreement, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i disclosed in an Amman radio interview. He pointed out that the wording of the conference final statement followed a request by Jordan and the PLO that the summit view their agreement as a plan of action or a move to implement the Fes resolutions, adding that the statement also expressed appreciation for the explanations made by King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Al-Rifa'i also welcomed the establishment of a committee to reconcile Jordan and Syria, stressing that Jordan will cooperate with it "to the maximum."

Iraq

President Saddam Husayn cancelled his visit to Casablanca last week after receiving information of a planned coup attempt against his regime, Tehran radio's Arabic service reported citing the Arabic weekly *AL-JIHAD*. The coup planners, led by a senior Iraqi Army commander, were arrested and executed, the newspaper added.

Iran

In a meeting with Sudanese leader 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, the Iranian delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam appreciated Sudan's changed position on the Iran-Iraq war and its rejection of sending troops to participate in the war, IRNA reported. As for the upcoming presidential elections, President 'Ali Khamene'i said in remarks broadcast by Tehran radio that the first task of the next president will be fully clarifying the law governing presidential authority.

Kuwait

The GCC member countries have been carefully considering the possibility of forming a high level war industries board to produce heavy arms, according to Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah in an interview reported by KUNA. He said the "Peninsula Shield" force, which consists of units from armies of the six GCC states, is a "token force" but has political and military significance and is the "nucleus" for future unity among GCC states. As for possible plans to provide air cover by GCC forces to tankers and shipping in the Gulf against attacks, the defense minister said that providing cover in international waters is costly and risky, and he criticized Iran's choice of international waters to attack tankers as a "wrong decision."

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Qaddumi Describes Summit as 'Turning Point'

JN131750 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has described the recent emergency Arab summit in Morocco as a turning point in Arab relations, adding that this summit conference moved joint Arab action into a new phase, strengthened Arab soldiarity, and pushed the Palestine question forward in the international circles. In a statement to WAFA yesterday, he stressed that the objective of the Arab summit was to clear the Arab atmosphere in order to implement resolutions pertaining to joint Arab action and to end Arab differences and disputes.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also urged Arab countries to pursue the policy of clearing the Arab atmosphere for acheiving reconciliation, adding that the conference formed committees for that purpose so that no country would feel it is being isolated from the Arab group.

PLO Radio Notes Operations Against Zionists

Military Vehicle Attacked

JN131804 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

On the instruction of the Revolution Command, one of our combat groups attacked a Zionist military vehicle with hand grenades on the road leading to Gaza near the armistice line separating occupied Palestine in 1948 from this area the day before yesterday. The vehicle was seriously damaged and a number of Zionist soldiers were wounded.

The Zionist military spokesman admitted the oepration, but declined to mention losses. He said that his forces besieged the scene of operation, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connections with the operation. Our combat group managed to retreat from the scene of operation successfully. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Military Position Attacked

JN131808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces used machineguns and rockets to attack a Zionist military position near the entrance of the township of Rumaysh in southern Lebanon yesterday. The position was seriously damaged and its occupants were either killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but, as usual, declined to mention its losses. It said its forces rushed to the area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested several citizens to find the heroes of the joint forces, but without success.

Correction to Arab Summit Final Communique

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Speeches, Final Communique Read at Closing Session" published in the 12 Aug Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page A 4, paragraph 12, line 11:

...the Fes plan and its being considered an action plan [mukhattat fas wa i'tibariha khittat 'amal] for implementing the... (rewording and providing vernacular)

BAHRAIN

Amir Returns Home Following Arab Summit

GF131759 Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Manama, Aug 13 (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah returned home today after participating in the extraordinary Arab summit.

H.H. the amir of Bahrain was received by Prime Minister H.E. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah and Crown Prince and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahrain Defence Force Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah and other top officials.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister Discusses Weapons Purchases

LD131546 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1419 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Aug (KUNA) — Hasan al-Sayigh dispatch — The Kuwaiti defense minister, Shaykh al-Salim al-Sabah has affirmed that Kuwait purchases whatever arms it needs from exporting countries and purchases those arms that are suitable for the conditions in the region after careful study and testing.

In an interview with Kuwaiti journalists representing KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY and the local press, he denied that Kuwait had any role in the "Bright Star" maneuvers staged recently by American and Egyptian forces in the Egyptian desert.

The Kuwaiti defense minister disclosed that the GCC member countries' ministers of defense have been carefully studying the question of forming a high level war industries board to produce heavy arms.

In addition to Kuwait, the GCC includes Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman.

The Kuwaiti minister affirmed that the Al-Jazirah Shield Force, which consists of units of the armies of the 6-member GCC countries "was a token force but has political and military significance and was the nucleus for an overall future unity among the GCC member countries."

He added that the role of Kuwait and its GCC member countries was to bolster the military ranks and that "we work calmly and according to a well studied plan to bolster the Gulf military ranks. There are several Gulf military committees holding meetings, and the results of their work have begun to manifest themselves."

Shaykh al-Sabah affirmed that the Kuwaiti Government headed by the Amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad and the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah were anxious to develop the military structure of the army personnel so that they will have a high standard of military education and training. It was in view of this, he added, that a committee was formed from the Defense Ministry and Kuwait University staff to study the military curricula and educational material of the Military Academy to insure the attainment of this objective. He pointed out that the academy will have a 3-year scholastic program beginning in 1986-87.

He added: "We also pay great attention to military training and we send military personnel abroad on training courses in the militarily advanced countries on the basis of Kuwait's independence in matters of the importation of arms and securing training."

He pointed out that a number of cadets have already been sent to the United States, the USSR, Britain, France and other Arab countries. Furthermore, he said, there are officers attending courses above the level of staff studies to attain degrees equivalent to an MA or PHD. These officers, he added, will constitute the first nucleus for the educational command, each in his own military field of specialization.

The defense minister said: "With regard to armament, Kuwait purchases its weapons on the basis of one principle, namely its need for such weapons and that no weapons will be imposed on us; but I believe we purchase what we need for this land and its protection." He pointed out that Kuwait is closely watching the developments of the Iraq-Iran war. Our forces are fortified for the defense of the vital areas of installations and military areas and we will not allow any quarter to cross our borders at all.

Replying to a question on Kuwait's intention to buy Yugoslav weapons and the ratio of the Western weapons to the Eastern weapons which the Kuwaiti Army possesses, Al-Shaykh Salim al-Sabah said there is a specialized branch at the ministry to study all the new and modern weapons and military equipment manufactured in the world. He added: "We have requested many weapons, and tanks, aircraft and military equipment have arrived recently and have been tested during the summer for their suitability... Some proved to be unsuitable while others were suitable."

He asserted that Kuwait does not buy any weapons until after ascertaining matters on the spot, pointing out that the ministry acquaints itself with the nature of the military hardware based on a scientific point of view.

He said: "I have discussed with the Yugoslav defense minister a number of military matters including the purchase of weapons, and in light of these talks a military delegation visited Yugoslavia to inspect the quality of the weapons and determine Kuwait's need for them."

He added: "We are now assessing the report prepared by the delegation and comparing it with other reports on the same equipment that we intend to purchase. He asserted that Kuwait does not view the armament from any Eastern or Western perspective, but takes into consideration the need for a specific kind of weapon from any source."

As to whether there is an intention to set up a naval academy and increase the number of naval ships, Shaykh al-Salim al-Sabah said: "I do not believe it is time to set up a naval academy, however there is a special branch at the military academy for training in naval courses, similar to the branches of air and land forces."

He went on to add that the ministry sends cadet officers abroad to specialize in these branches and to increase the training period. He pointed out that 200 military personnel were sent to West Germany to receive training on the naval ships with which the Army was supplied a year ago "and it may surprise you that those who commanded the naval ships from Germany to Kuwait were Kuwaiti youth."

He denied reports that West German military personnel are operating these ships. He stressed that there are two German technicians only for maintaining the machinery and to complete the training of Kuwaiti personnel on servicing naval ships.

He pointed out that Kuwait now has one naval base and is thinking of building other bases in the future.

Regarding the role of the Army in the recent events the minister said that the Armed Forces in Kuwait is a supportive force for the internal security forces, police and national guard, and security tasks and duties were given to the Army to keep watch on the entrances to and exits from Kuwait.

He added that there is continuous cooperation among the three security sections and at ministerial and command levels.

Regarding the truth about the rumor that one country has confiscated 10 Kuwaiti fishing boats, the defense minister said: "The matter is the concern, in the first place, of the Ministry of the Interior and the Foreign Ministry. However if these boats entered prohibited military zones, this is a matter which should be resolved by the owners of the boats."

He added that there are orders from the amir of Kuwait, the heir apparent, and the Supreme Defense Council to open fire "without referring to the command in the prohibited Kuwaiti military zones, and that there are straightforward orders to officers concerned to carry out the orders."

He pointed out that it has not been confirmed that the fishing boats have been confiscated. He was asked whether the Kuwaiti aircraft Kazimah, which was hijacked to Tehran last December, has been confiscated. He replied: "I cannot say that it was confiscated but it has been detained."

Replying to a question of whether there is an intention to secure air cover by the Arabian Gulf countries to protect ships and tankers against outside aggression, the defense minister said: "Iran selects locations outside its territorial waters, specifically in international waters, to strike at tankers; whenever I go outside my territorial borders and commit an aggression against other borders I could possibly be entering into a sphere which I could well do without."

He added that "providing air cover to protect the ships and the tankers is financially and administratively very costly, and I believe that Iran's choice of international waters to hit the tankers is a wrong decision and part of escalating the war, and serves European interests, and we, the people of the region, including the Iranian and Kuwaiti peoples, will pay highly." He stressed that Kuwait seeks to bring viewpoints closer to stop this war which is harming the interests of the two Muslim neighbours.

He also stressed that Dir' al-Jazirah forces are symbolic and that their purpose is the commitment of the member states to defend each other stemming from the aims of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

He said "I favor pacts which seek comprehensive Gulf unity, and we must lay down its foundations now, in order for it to materialize in the near future."

Shaykh al-Salim al-Sabah denied the existence of any differences among the defense ministers of the countries of the GCC in choosing the assistant secretary general for military affairs.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Comments on Murphy's Tour of Middle East

GF131653 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Aug 85

["News Analyses" by Samir Habib Bakhsh]

[Text] Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, will begin a tour of some Middle Eastern capitals today. It is expected that he will begin his tour with Jordan. Observers have noticed that this tour follows a similar tour made recently by John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, which means, according to those observers, that the United States wants to crystalize its stances toward efforts to solve the Middle East issue, and crystalize its stance toward the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative and the dialogue which is to include Palestinian personalities who represent the PLO.

Observers have noticed that Richard Murphy's expected visit to Jordan today coincides with PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Amman. This points out the intensification of the direct and indirect contacts that some people want to activate the Middle East issue and bring it from its frozen stateand away from Israel's de facto policy by which it tries to consolidate the occupation of Arab territories, continue the establishment of settlements, and confiscate Arab lands. Israel's policy of aggression, terror, expansion, and hindrance of the efforts designed to achieve a just peace in the region are a clear indication of Israeli policy, with all its phases and with all its politicians.

The current oppressive practices against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, which include arrests, deportation, and closure of Arab universities and hospitals, clarify the dimensions of the Zionist plot aimed at forcing Arab citizens to leave their territories so that the Zionist expansionist plan can be completed. Also, the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories and Lebanon affirm that Israel does not want peace, but desires the liquidation of the Palestinian issue.

Since the Arab countries have unanimously expressed their desire for achieving a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region, through the Fes summit resolutions, the superpowers are urged to pressure Israel, so that the latter will listen to the voice of peace and abandon its expansionist and hostile plans in the region.

Observers point out that Israel tries to hinder every step designed to achieve peace in the region, foil efforts, and consume time, so that it can consolidate its occupation and achieve its plans. This matter calls for alertness toward the Zionist plans, which also attempt to block channels of contact and understanding between the United States and the Arab side, represented by the PLO.

UAE

Defense Minister Makes 'Sudden' Visit to Base

GF132008 Doha QNA in Arabic 1920 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Dubayy, 12 Aug [Date as received] (QNA) — WAM has said that Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum, UAE defense minister and director of the general body of police and security in Dubai, today made a sudden [mufaji'a] visit to Armed Forces Headquarters, the air base, and some police administration centers in Duabi. WAM also said that Shaykh Muhammad al-Maktum inspected the military training programs of the Armed Forces in various military sectors and projects on future plans in this field, and urged that more efforts be made to comprehend the various military sciences.

Officials To Attend Nonaligned Nations Meeting

GF131024 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0635 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 13 Aug (WAKH) — The UAE will take part in the meetings of the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries, due to be held in Luanda, the capital of Angola, from 2 to 7 September. This was reported today by the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*.

PDRY

Council Discusses Relations with USSR, Arabsat

GF131505 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held a routine meeting today under the chairmanship of Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers. It reviewed a number of issues on the agenda. The reports and issues reviewed at the meeting drew the interest of the Council, through the vital discussions and decisions adopted in this regard. The Council of Ministers looked into the preparations for the sixth round of the Standing Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation between the PDRY and the USSR, which will convene in Moscow at end of 1985. It also reviewed the results of the meeting between the Yemeni and Soviet chairmen of the committee, which was held in Aden last May. The Council of Ministers expressed satisfaction with the results and affirmed the need to concentrate attention on exploring and excavating oil and natural resources, as part of the cooperation with the friendly Soviet Union, in addition to strengthening the existing cooperation in developing the production of [word indistinct] and public services. In this regard, the Council of Ministers expressed its satisfaction and appreciation for the growing development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and lauded the internationalist and honest support it gives to the PDRY in order to consolidate and develop our economic and defense capabilities.

The Council also reviewed a memorandum on preparations to exploit Arabsat in the various fields of information, communications, education, culture, and development, and to profit from everything Arabsat makes available in these sectors. The Council also approved the establishment of the National Committee for Space Communications, which will organize and coordinate efforts to carry out these tasks.

Ethiopian Trade Delegation Departs Aden

GF132014 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpt] (Chatla Molak), Ethiopian deputy external trade minister, left Aden today following a visit of several days to our country. During the visit, the delegation held talks with the officials within the framework of the joint Yemeni-Ethiopian trade committee. The talks dealt with issues of bilateral trade.

Minister of State Returns From Visits

GF131433 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Brother 'Abdullah Ahmad Ghanim, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for Council of Ministers affairs, returned to Aden today after visits to Damascus, Algeria and Tripoli. During the visits he conveyed written messages from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, dealing with current developments in the Arab situation and ways to confront the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary conspiracies in order to bring victory for the Arab nation's causes, the foremost of which is the cause of the Arab Palestinian people.

In a statement to ANA, Brother 'Abdullah Ghanim stated that he is carrying reciprocal messages to the brother secretary general from the leaders of these countries.

Plan To Abolish Sudanese Integration Body Denied

NC132202 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 Aug (MENA) — MENA has learned that the report published by the Sudanese paper *AL-SAHAFAH* that Egypt had decided to abolish the Secretariat of Integration does not represent the truth.

The truth is that the Sudanese Government was the one that initiated the moves to abolish the secretariat when it informed Cairo of its decision to relieve Abu Bakr 'Uthman, secretary general of integration, and 'Izz al-Din Hamid, assistant secretary general, who is also a Sudanese national, from their posts. This forced Cairo to make the decision to suspend the activities of the Secretariat General of Integration until this issue is reviewed in consultation with the Sudanese brothers.

Commentary Calls for Unity of Libyan Opposition

NC140708 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 2040 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] There have been reports that various Libyan opposition groups abroad are now holding intensive contacts to unite with the internal opposition against the Libyan colonel's regime. The fact is that the current situation inside Libya, and the foolish policy pursued by the colonel on the domestic, Arabic, and international fronts have made it impossible for the Libyan people to remain silent or to wait any longer. It has become imperative that the Libyan opposition unify its ranks in order to save Libya and the entire Arab nation from its affliction.

When we say the Libyan opposition, this includes the Libyan people both inside and outside the country, with the exception of a very small minority. This minority is either under the colonel's tyranny and terror or is comprised of those whose silence he has bought with the money he squanders. The colonel realizes the extent to which the Libyan masses reject him and his foolish policy. He also realizes the threat to his existence. Hence, he is not content with only terrorizing the people inside the country but is also trying to pursue Libyan opposition leaders abroad by physically liquidating them. At one time the colonel believed he had succeeded in his plot to neutralize opposition leaders. But all his recent attempts have failed abysmally. His agents have been exposed despite being showered with huge amounts of money, which was pilfered from the sweat of the toiling Libyan people.

What is surprising is that the colonel believes he is capable of liquidating the entire Libyan populace. The Libyan opposition is the true representative of the Libyan people. The colonel's desire to liquidate the Libyan opposition means he wants to impose his reign and presence on what is left of Libya and its struggling people. This is a delusion that befalls only those who lose the capacity to differentiate and who fail to learn history's lessons. Those lessons of history confirm that there is but one inevitable fate for all tyrants and oppressors. They also confirm that the will of a people is stronger and sharper than that of tyrants and executioners.

Reports received from inside Libya recently said that the new Nero, or Libya's colonel, is now building himself a palace, for which millions have been allocated. These reports added that this palace includes a shelter that can withstand the impact of a 1,000-pound bomb. The colonel might believe that this palace and its shelter, which he thinks in impregnable, will protect him from the Libyan people's wrath. We tell the colonel: The Libyan people's wrath will be stronger than any bombs when the tempest surges. This tempest is undoubtedly on its way and will come quite soon. It will destroy the citadels, demolish the palace, and destroy the shelter, along with those inside it.

Precaution, O tyrant, will not save you from the danger. The Libyan people will make you drink from the same cup you made them drink from. Let the colonel hear what *AL-AHRAM* said when commenting on this report. It said: Many questions are presenting themselves: Why the shelter? From whom is the colonel hiding? Why is he hiding? Where can he hide? Why does the colonel need a hiding place if he applies both the political and social aspects of democracy? What does it mean to build a hiding place to retreat to when the people rise and their anger explodes? Does this not mean he has ruled despotically and usurped his citizens' rights? Does it also not mean that this threatens him with a revolution that will uproot his regime? If he succeeds in escaping his subjects' wrath by hiding in a shelter that can sustain the pounding of bombs, will his shelters and citadels save him from God's wrath? Woe befall the colonel when his end comes. Woe befall him the torture of the fear he is suffering and will suffer until the moment of retribution comes.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,925

JN131626 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,925 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The soldiers of Saddam's glorious Al-Qadisiyah continue their courageous combat activities in the sectors of operation against the despotic clique's forces in defense of great Iraq.

The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and weapons emplacements east of Basra with artillery and mortars, killing or wounding several enemy soldiers, destroying one medium-caliber machinegun whose crew were killed, one hardware stockpile, and one infantry position.

2. One of our forward units sighted an enemy group opposite its positions in the central sector of the battlefield and pounded it with its weapons, killing seven and wounding the others.

3. One of our artillery units dealt an effective blow to enemy positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, inflicting on the enemy losses in life and equipment and destroying one infantry position and setting fire to other positions.

4. One of our patrols captured weapons and military hardware in the no-man's-land east of Tigris that the enemy had left behind in previous battles.

5. One of our forward units east of Tigris dealt artillery blows to a group of enemy personnel using small boats which tried to approach its positions. Our unit forced the enemy to flee after inflicting on it losses in life and equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy firing point was destroyed and its occupants were killed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 August 1985

Transportation Delegation Leaves for Moscow

JN140724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0618 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Aug (INA) — 'Abd al-Sattar Farman 'Ali, under secretary of the Iraqi Transport and Telecommunication Ministry, left Baghdad for Moscow leading a delegation to the meetings of the eighth session of the Iraqi-Soviet Joint Committee on Mercantile Shipping, which begin in Moscow tomorrow. Farman told INA that in its 6-day meetings, the committee will discuss cooperation in the field of maritime transportation and means to promote this cooperation.

The Iraqi side to the committee includes the director of the general corporation for maritime transportation, the director general of the oil tankers' section, and a number of maritime transportation experts.

Friendship Society Delegation Leaves for Moscow

JN140738 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0624 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Aug (INA) — A delegation of the Federation of Iraqi Societies of Friendship With Peoples, led by Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, left for Moscow today on a week-long visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation will participate in the Iraqi-Soviet friendship week celebrations, which will begin there tomorrow.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Praises Results of Arab Summit

JN100928 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (INA) — A local paper issued here has hailed the results of the emergency Arab summit conference, especially its stand toward the continued Iranian aggression against Iraq.

In an article today, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: The conference has foiled the endeavors of the Iranian regime and its suspect allies and dealt a new blow to them and to their wicked intentions. The paper adds: Perhaps the first success achieved by the emergency Arab summit lies in thwarting the Syrian regime's game when it convened with those attending, despite the desperate attempts made by this suspect regime to prevent its convocation and to prevent Arab countries from discussing our pan-Arab issues and improving our current Arab situation. Thus, this summit has deprived this conspiratorial regime of the chance to blackmail Arab countries and weaken Arab efforts to achieve the minimum possible level of Arab solidarity.

AL-JUMHURIYAH points out that this summit has broken the rule of unanimity used by this regime to mortgage summit meetings and subject them to the Syrian regime's suspect conditions and deviationist intentions. Breaking this rigid obstructive rule was necessary for continuing joint Arab action and preventing these wicked intentions, deviationist trends, and sick desires from influencing the periodic convocation of summits whenever the need arises and whenever Arab countries call for their convocation.

Briefs

Al-Jazirah Irrigation Project — Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — The Iraqi Irrigation Ministry has begun implementing the northern part of the Al-Jazirah irrigation project, which is aimed at improving and reclaiming 1,000 square kilometers of arable land in the Nineveh Governorate, northern Iraq. Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud told INA that the special studies concerning the southwestern part of the project have been finalized. A network of water channels and irrigation systems will be built to develop 500 square kilometers of arable land. He said the ministry is about to complete the studies concerning the third part of the project, which covers 250 square kilometers of land that is currently being used for wheat and barley, depending on rain water. This land will subsequently be irrigated by a network connected with a main channel that reaches an inlet in the Saddam Dam. [Excerpts] [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 0808 GMT 13 Aug 85*]

Richard Murphy Arrives in Amman 13 Aug

JN131409 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Amman — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, arrived in Amman this afternoon on a visit to Jordan, during which he will meet with a number of senior officials. He was received at the Amman civil airport by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, the Jordanian ambassador in Washington, and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

Hanna Sanyurah Arrives

JN131836 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpts] Jordanian King Husayn will arrive in Amman this evening at the end of a private visit to Spain. Upon arrival, the Jordanian monarch will receive Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, who arrived in Amman on the first leg of a tour of countries in the region.

Hanna Sanyurah arrived in Amman from the occupied Arab territories today. Sanyurah is one of the Palestinian members nominated to hold a dialogue with the United States.

Sanyurah told our radio that he is in Amman on a private visit, but did not rule out the possibility of a dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in the near future in which he would participate.

King Husayn Return Reported

JN131915 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] His majesty the king returned home tonight after heading Jordan's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit held in Casablanca recently. His majesty delivered a comprehensive speech at the conference which was considered by Arab leaders as an official document. In his speech the king reviewed Jordan's policies and joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves emanating from the 11th February accord aimed at restoring the Golan Heights, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip, including Jerusalem. His majesty contributed actively to the summit, and his efforts were deeply appreciated by Arab leaders participating in the conference.

His majesty the king also paid a private visit to Spain where he met with King Juan Carlos and reviewed with him bilateral relations.

The king was welcomed at the airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah, His Royal Highness Prince Ghazi, the speakers of the upper and lower houses, the minister of the Royal Court, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the deputy premier, ministers, and top officials.

AL-DUSTUR on Murphy Tour

JN140836 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 Aug 85
pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "Murphy in Amman"]

[Text] The arrival of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in Amman yesterday at the beginning of a Middle East tour that was scheduled several weeks ago, is practical proof of the U.S. Administration's determination and interest in continuing the search for a peaceful settlement in the region out of its appreciation of the agreement on joint Jordanian-Palestinian action.

No doubt the U.S. diplomacy's resumption of its peace efforts will be met with the welcome it deserves from the parties that are sincere to the cause of peace, especially if Murphy succeeds during this tour, which has come in the wake of the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca, to surmount the procedural matters and modalities that have so often curbed the required peace momentum, and to enter into the substance of the issue that constitutes the practical framework for the desired just settlement.

Therefore it has become incumbent on U.S. diplomacy, after all the experiences it has gone through in this region and the many historic opportunities it has missed in the past, to redirect its Middle East course in a manner that will enable it to benefit from the precious lessons of the past and to positively respond to the objective facts in this region; foremost of which is the existence of a Palestinian people who have a just cause, legitimate rights, and a legitimate representative who expresses their national will.

While calling on U.S. diplomacy to exploit the time factor and to see that the current good opportunity is not missed again by everyone, we also call on it not to retreat before the rabid Israeli campaign currently launched by several ministers in the Peres government against the United States' declared intention to begin a political dialogue with a joint Jordanian- Palestinian delegation.

We are calling on the U.S. Administration not to give in to this campaign, because for many years U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East has been characterized by repeated retreats before the well-known Zionist and Israeli pressures, which is why the U.S. Administration has lost much of its credibility and also why people doubt the future of any U.S. move that does not please Israel and Zionist circles in the United States.

In view of all that, Murphy's current tour, which has been preceded by other visits for the same purpose, could constitute a major turning point in the course of the region's crisis and lay the first real foundation for Middle East peace, if the U.S. Administration abandons its hesitation and ambiguity and finally decides to assume its huge international responsibilities toward the cause of peace and justice in this region, which truly yearns for security, stability, prosperity, and peace based on justice and international legitimacy.

Al-Rifa'i Interviewed on Arab Summit Results

JN140628 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 Gmt 14 Aug 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i by PETRA-JNA reporter following his return from Casablanca summit on 13 August 1985 —read by announcer]

[Text] [Reporter] How do you assess the emergency Arab summit?

[Zayd al-Rifa'i] The summit was successful from all aspects. The mere convocation of the summit was a victory for collective Arab action and the nation's will to requdiate differences and reach a common Arab stand against the challenges it is facing. The deliberations and discussions that took place during the summit were a victory for objective, constructive, and responsible fraternal dialogue to tackle our problems. The final statement that stemmed from these deliberations was a victory for the rational and responsible tackling of these problems. It can be said that this summit was the conference of clarity and logic.

[Reporter] What were the most important results of the summit?

[Al-Rifa'i] The conferees discussed several important iussues. Perhaps the most important point in the final statement is the summit's decision to clear the Arab atmosphere and to form committees for reconciliation between certain fraternal Arab states as well as the conferees' unanimous stands on the Gulf war, the situation in Lebanon and in the refugee camps there, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and the condemnation of terrorism in whatever form and from whatever source. All these important issues were tackled by the summit in a wise and responsible manner.

[Reporter] A great deal has been said about the summit's attitude toward the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. What is the real situation?

[Al-Rifa'i] When His Majesty King Husayn and brother Yasir 'Arafat accepted King Hassan II's invitation to attend the summit, they decided not to take the initiative of raising the subject of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement at the summit on the understanding that this agreement was between two Arab sides and therefore did not need to be presented to a special summit. All the fraternal Arab states, to which the agreement was presented, had already blessed it just as they bless every agreement between two or more Arab sides. However, some of the fraternal states participating in the summit expressed a desire for his majesty the king and brother Yasir 'Arafat to explain the agreement and its background, dimentions, and objectives, which was what actually took place. This is why Jordan and the PLO requested that the summit final statement should say that the agreement is a plan of action or a move to implement the Fes resolutions —the Arab peace plan. Thus the statement came out in the manner you have seen. The statement expressed the summit's appreciation for the explanations made by his majesty the king and brother Yasir 'Arafat. Regarding the summit's support for the agreement, we did not request that, because we realize that the support is not for the agreement itself, which has already been blessed by everyone and this is a foregone conclusion, but for the actual and practical steps stemming from it. We have not yet reached that stage and have not proposed any specific thing to the summit to obtain its approval or support.

[Reporter] What is the summit's stand on the reconciliation committees?

[Al-Rifa'i] Throughout his long, happy reign, God willing, His Majesty King Husayn has always called for Arab solidarity, repudiation of differences, and rising above feuds and regional or personal considerations in order to reach a unified collective Arab stand that opens the way before the Arab nation to regain its rights and enforce its existence on the world. This has always been His Majesty King Husayn's stand, and this is his stand now and at all times. We welcome the reconciliation committee between us and Syria. We will cooperate with it to the maximum. We will also exert every effort for the success of its mission. We wish it success in its good offices. We also wish every success for all the other reconciliation committees between our Arab brothers.

[Reporter] Do you have any comment on the role played by the Arab delegation attending the summit?

[Al-Rifa'i] To be true and honest and for the sake of history, the role played by His Majesty King Husayn was a basic and central one in the success of the summit's work. His Majesty King Husayn's brilliant pan-Arab speech was received with appreciation and admiration and was considered an official document of the summit. It is also my duty to mention with full appreciation the role played by His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the summit. His wisdom, astuteness, and perception had a great effect on the success of the summit. I must also point to the effective positive role played by the fraternal Saudi delegation headed by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the fraternal Kuwaiti delegation headed by His Highness Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, the Iraqi delegation headed by brother Taha Yasin Ramadan, and the other brothor highnesses and excellencies, heads of the other fraternal Arab delegations. Naturally, when we say that the summit achieved a success and a victory, we are clearly referring to the positive contribution made by all the fraternal Arab delegations that attended the summit.

Arab Summit 'Blesses' Jordan-PLO Action

JN131251 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Political commentary entitled "The Emergency Summit Blesses Jordanian-Palestinian Action"]

[Text] The emergency Arab summit that concluded its work in Casablanca last weekend has resulted in a wide-scale Arab support for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian action toward the achievement of a peaceful solution in the region. The summit's final statement has come as a response to the Arab nation's aspirations, and the Jordanian-Palestinian aspirations in particular, in one of the most delicate and serious Arab phases. The Arab blessing for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian action constitutes a definite support for continuing the efforts in the direction that

regains the land and the kinfolk and gets rid of the yoke of Israeli occupation.

The Jordanian-Palestinian action comes after 18 years of Israeli occupation to form the visible exit from the chronic crisis and to fulfill an urgent pan-Arab need that cannot be neglected because, to the Israeli enemy, time has not been a useless factor in the state of no peace, no war that has dominated the region since 1973. The Palestine question — land, people, and legitimate rights — has been eroded over the past 18 years due to Israeli plans that are aimed at emptying the occupied Arab territories of their lawful owners in an obvious attempt to annex and Judaize these territories.

The joint Jordanian-Palestinian action has come to prevent Israel from carrying out its expansionist plans in the occupied territories and to renew Arab hope for achieving just and comprehensive peace in the region. Jordanian-Palestinian relations have necessitated such action as a national and pan-Arab duty in view of the organic ties binding Jordan to Palestine through land, people, history, heritage, culture, economy, kinship and common interests between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples. In view of all that, it was natural to embark on a joint Jordanian- Palestinian action to help the PLO push its way, perform its national duty, and take its place among the other parties concerned in the process of comprehensive peace and in the framework of an international conference held for this purpose.

The Jordanian-Palestinian action, which was blessed and supported by the Arab leaders in the emergency summit in Casablanca has not come from a vacuum, and therefore, does not aim to exclude anyone or deviate from the course of a comprehensive solution as emphasized by His Majesty king husayn before the Arab leaders in the emergency summit. The Jordanian-Palestinian action, which has come as a response to Arab will in the emergency Arab summit, will forge ahead in the direction of crystallzing an international stand that will help solve the question and regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

AL-RA'Y Responds to Shahal's Direct Talks Appeal

JN140752 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 14 Aug 85

[Editorial: "An Obvious Maneuver That Is Rejected"]

[Text] The Israeli energy minister's appeal to Jordan to enter into direct talks with Israel has not brought anything new. It is a repetition of an old obvious maneuver that has been rejected. It means that Israel officials still ignore the correct path to the just and comprehensive solution of the question that is represented by the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all the permanent member-states of the UN Security Council, the PLO, and the other parties concerned.

Jordan will in no way agree to enter into separate talks with Israel. It will never be a replacement for the PLO. These two facts are known to the whole world and have been clearly affirmed at the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca.

Therefore, it is better for Israel, if it is indeed serious about engaging in the peace process, to begin by taking basic steps inside the occupied territory and on the international level. In the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan, Israel should abandon its terrorist practices and policy of oppression and persecution against the lawful owners of the land. It should also completely stop its old claims that portray the Arabs there as a foreign community living on Israeli territory.

On the international level, Israel should abandon the instigations and obstacles that prevent a dialogue between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the U.S. Administration. It should also announce its acceptance of the international conference. It is only in this way that it can show how serious it is about taking part in the peace process.

Needless to say, Israel is intentionally isolating the region from the peace prospects. It is doing so, because the state of no peace, no war helps it achieve its expansionist designs. It has tried and it is still trying hard to maintain this state.

The path to peace is clear. Repetition of old maneuvers will neither improve Israel's image before the world, nor will it chamge the facts. Jordan will continue its efforts to save the land and the kinfolk on the basis of the Arab peace plan under the umbrella of the international conference. It will neither seek a separate solution nor will it replace anyone in any negotiations to achieve this objective.

Support for Occupied Territory Committee Meets

JN131441 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Amman — The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the occupied homeland continued its meetings this morning, Tuesday, to discuss various issues and plans for supporting social and economic institutions in the occupied territory. The committee continued discussing some issues related to supporting housing projects in the occupied territory, particularly urgent projects. The committee also discussed ways to preserve the Arabism of the Al-Aqsa mosque. The committee adopted the necessary decisions regarding these issues and will continue its meetings to discuss the remaining agenda topics.

Briefs

New Lebanese Ambassador — Amman, 12 Aug [PETRA] — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received Lebanese Ambassador Butrus Ziyadah and a copy of his credentials today. [Text] [*Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 12 Aug 85 JN*]

Sources Suggest Al-Jumayyil 'Probably' To Resign

GF131517 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 12 Aug 85 p 1

[Beirut dispatch]

[Excerpt] *AL-SIYASAH* has learned that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil will make an important announcement on the 3d anniversary of his accession to office. Well-informed sources have suggested that President al-Jumayyil will probably resign on this occasion in order to pave the way for the extensive constitutional reforms agreed upon at the recent summit of Al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad, and at the Shtawrah meeting of the national salvation front.

Soviet Envoy Comments on Meeting With Karami

NC131256 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Press conference with Aleksandr Soldatov, Soviet ambassador in Beirut, following his meeting with Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Beirut on 13 August; passages within quotation marks in Russian with Arabic translation — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified reporter] What did your discussions with Prime Minister Karami focus upon?

[Soldatov] "First, I want to thank his excellency the prime minister for receiving and talking with me. Of course, during this meeting we dealt with bilateral relations and the situation in Lebanon."

[Reporter] Have you discussed the signing of the Soviet-Lebanese economic agreement?

[Soldatov] "Of course we dealt with this matter. The subject, as you know, is under discussion. There is a Lebanese delegation dealing with this topic."

[Reporter] When will the Soviet economic delegation arrive in Lebanon to sign the protocol?

[Soldatov] "I think it will arrive soon, but I do not know the exact date. The date will be decided following consultations and agreement between the two countries."

[Reporter] Do you see any chance of solving the Lebanese crisis?

[Soldatov] "I hope that the Lebanese people will be able to solve this problem. I think that more efforts are necessary to find a solution. Of course, it is important to focus on the political means to end the crisis."

[Reporter] Some people think that efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis are frozen until after the Soviet-U.S. summit. Are you of the same opinion?

[Soldatov] "I have always thought that the Lebanese people were active and clever. The Lebanese can accomplish much on their own. Of course, this also depends on the Arabs in general. Why wait until a meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States before discussing this problem? You yourselves can solve much alone.

Regarding the Soviet position, which is known, the Arabs can solve all the problems in this area without outside help. It is important, however, to give more attention to solving the pending problems in the Middle East area and of course in Lebanon. As for the Soviet stand, our proposals are embodied in the Soviet proposition to convene an international conference on the Middle East. As you know, these proposals call for an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including representatives of the Palestinian people, to reach a just settlement of the Palestinian problem. Of course, the problem of total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories must also be addressed. An independent Palestinian state should be established. As you know, the Soviet Union believes that all states in the region have the right to exist, including the state of Israel."

[Reporter] What is your opinion regarding Richard Murphy's visit to the area, which was announced yesterday?

[Soldatov] "It is difficult for me to answer this question. If you asked me about Soviet policy, I would have answered you. At the same time, I think that Murphy has no new goals in his visit to the region."

[Reporter] What was the purpose of the "Bright Star" maneuvers in Egypt?

[Soldatov] "Perhaps the answer to the question about the aims of Richard Murphy's visit to the Middle East lies in this."

[Reporter] What is the Soviet stand on the Casablanca Arab summit?

[Soldatov] "The Soviet position of support for any Arab meeting is known. We always support Arab meetings that aim at realizing legitimate rights and achieving Arab unity. If this summit aims at achieving these objectives, it will be positive. The most important resolution of the Casablanca summit was the one in support of the Fes summit resolutions, which must be implemented."

[Reporter] Has the prime minister discussed anything specific regarding the situation in south Lebanon?

[Soldatov] "During the meeting between Prime Minister Karami and myself, we also dealt with the situation in south Lebanon. I reiterated the Soviet position on this matter."

Sham'un Views Shtawrah Resolutions, Syrian Role

NC131210 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un, after a meeting of the Lebanese Front, has said that several attempts were made to hold a Cabinet meeting but all failed. He added: We are most enthusiastic in our demands for a dialogue, but a dialogue with guns is impossible. Our reliance on Syria has not yet succeeded but we hope it will eventually. He affirmed that should this fail, responsible Lebanese leaders cannot leave the country's fate to chance.

He said that the daily security flareups are closely connected to the Shtawrah resolutions. He added that the goal is to Islamize Lebanon.

Sham'un continued by saying: Despite our friendship with the Muslims and our respect for the Islamic religion, we are determined to remain Lebanese citizens and to allow everyone his rights while not imposing ideas on anyone.

Minister Birri Discusses Domestic Issues

Cabinet Meetings

NC131417 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has stated that he received a message from the Syrian vice president informing him that the Lebanese Government has approved one of the proposals that was discussed with him and Minister Walid Junblatt in Damascus. This proposal calls for a ministerial council to be held by those who wish to attend and for this council to be followed by a Cabinet meeting with voluntary attendance also, provided that the discussions deal with matters originally on the agenda. This means that there should be no deviation from the agenda.

Regarding the expansion of the government, Minister Birri said that the present government came in to carry out a program under unusual circumstances. The most important clause of this program is liberation and this has not been achieved thus far. He added: Any proposal to change the government should also raise again the question of changing the president. This means that we really do not intend to give up our demand for the present system to be changed.

Government Expansion

NC131810 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Regarding the proposal to expand the goverment, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has stated that expansion of the government simultaneously means expansion of the presidency. To put it more clearly, the present government came in to carry out a program under unusual circumstances. The most important clause of this program was liberation, and this has not been achieved thus far. He said: There has been a demand for the resignation of the president. Therefore, any proposal for changing the government would raise again the issue of changing the president. This does not mean that we insist on being ministers in the government but that we really do not intend to give up our demand for a change in the present system.

Asked about reports that a dialogue committee will be formed comprised of sectarian representatives, Minister Birri said: We are represented by the National Union Front and we are committed to the front's stand. We reject any dialogue on a sectarian basis. We want political fronts with which to hold a dialogue.

Regarding the proposals to eliminate the contact lines and the deployment of an army force in greater Beirut, Minister Birri said: We are prepared to discuss any proposal for the reunification of the army or institutions within a national framework and in accordance with the National Union Front's program. We also support any proposal to eliminate the contact lines, even if it involves a time frame.

Minister Birri today congratulated the detainees freed from 'Atlit prison. He cautioned that the south has not been liberated. He said that as long as the border strip remains under occupation, the battlefield awaits them yet again. He said: We again draw attention, this time the attention of the American people, to the fact that the United States again broke its promise today with regard to the hijacked TWA plane. How can we expect a propitious gesture from those who are banking on the U.S. Administration when a promise consistent with international law made by Americans at the highest levels is broken in such a manner? When we previously referred to this subject, American sources denied that such a promise had been made. Nevertheless, we have information that the Syrian leadership has documents and evidence substantiating this promise, thus refuting the U.S. Administration's denial.

Minister Birri added: What is important is that 235 hostages remain in 'Atlit. Their continued detention is a crime against international law — a crime that is supported by the United States. This support is evident in the lack of any Western publicity on behalf of these brothers. This is the opposite to what happened when the passengers of the plane were hijacked.

Al-Huss Stresses All Must Attend Cabinet Meeting

NC131435 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Labor and Education Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has called for changing the government if the Cabinet does not convene with the attendance of all its members. He added: The Cabinet has to deal with important issues. What I fear most is that the absence of some ministers from the Cabinet meetings might constitute a reason for the discussion of these issues outside the Cabinet.

Minister al-Huss rejected the idea of delegating, whereby their colleagues would speak for the absentees.

Franjiyah Prepares Plan for National Salvation

NC131455 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah has stated that his political plan for Lebanon's salvation is based on the Constitution and fundamental Islamic principles. He said that this plan will be ready before the end of summer, unless a conference for a national dialogue is held before then. Franjiyah proposed the formation of a joint Christian-Islamic committee for such a conference, noting that any conference for a dialogue should convene only in Damascus under the auspices of President Hafiz al-Asad.

Franjiyah Comments on Reconciliation Efforts

NC131853 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Speaking at a news conference today, former President Sulayman Franjiyah commented on the possibility of holding meetings at B'abda Palace. He said: Before we pass judgement on whether B'abda Palace is the right place for such meetings, let us wait and see if a Cabinet meeting will actually be held.

He added: If there is serious intention to effect such meetings, I believe that Damascus is the natural venue for any dialogue, because President al-Asad should play his role as arbitrator among the conferees.

Commenting on the recent summit between Al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad in Damascus, Franjiyah said: This summit is no different from any previous one. Promises are given but never kept. This has always been the case with the sick head of the Lebanese state.

On his meeting with Elie Hubayqah, Franjiyah said: The importance of this meeting has been inordinately exaggerated. Franjiyah lauded the struggle of the Lebanese national resistance and criticized the Casablanca summit for ignoring the role it plays.

Popular Nasirite Leader Discusses USSR Visit

NC131259 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Popular Nasirite Organization, held a news conference in Sidon today during which he commented on his recent visit to the Soviet Union.

Emphasis in discussions, he said, had been placed on the importance of Syria's role in confronting imperialism, Zionism, and Arab reaction in Lebanon. He also noted the Soviet Union's support for Lebanon's unity, independence, and the expulsion of occupation forces from its territory.

Mustafa Sa'd discussed the role of the recently proclaimed front. This front, he stated, will restore an Arab and democratic face to Lebanon in its struggle against Israel and its agents. The battle will continue as long as the Middle East situation remains unresolved and Israel occupies a portion of southern Lebanon.

Asked about his view on Walid Junblatt's statements regarding the Lebanese flag and anthem, he said: Our attitude will be the same in the south soon.

Commenting on the issue of Jazzin,he stated: We support a political solution for this problem. It cannot be resolved within a framework that is not nationalist.

Regarding the Casablanca summit conference, Sa'd said: The conference was convened on orders from the United States. It did not result in any solution to the Palestinian people's problem or to Arab solidarity. This summit has only attempted to support the masters of capitulationist projects.

Car Bomb Explodes in Sadd al-Bawshariyah 14 Aug

Details Given

NC140910 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0850 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] A beige booby-trapped Mercedes 200 exploded at Sadd al-Bawshariyah at 1025 today. The evacuation of the casualties, removal of rubble, and extinguishing of fires continue in the area. So far, over 50 casualties have been taken to Saint Joseph Hospital in Al-Dawrah. These include 10 killed, 3 of whom were children. Power was cut in the area to prevent complications. Rescue teams have called on the citizens to avoid using the roads in Sadd al-Bawshariyah and environs in order to facilitate rescue operations. A number of people are still trapped in the upper stories of buildings, and efforts are being made to rescue them from surrounding fires.

Immediately after the explosion, acting Interior Minister Joseph al-Hashim inspected the scene.

We have been informed that the wounded are being distributed among Saint Joseph, Al-Bitar, Saint Paul et Pierre, and Saint John Hospitals.

12 Killed, 45 Wounded

NC140958 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The number of the casualties in the Sadd al-Bawshariyah car bombing has risen to 12 killed and 45 wounded.

At the scene of the explosion, the removal of rubble and burnt out cars continues. The fire brigade has succeeded in extinguishing the flames that broke out in the area.

Violent Clashes Erupt in Beirut's Southern Suburb

NC131542 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1535 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Security sources informed us a short while ago that most of the southern suburb areas have been coming under fierce shelling for almost 1 hour. The shelling covers most of these areas. More than 30 shells have fallen so far. There are reports of an unknown number of casualties. Violent clashes are now taking place on the southern suburb combat lines. Rockets and heavy machineguns are being used in the fighting.

Clashes Subside

NC131921 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Clashes along the combat lines in Beirut's southern suburb have become less intense. Violent clashes took place on these combat lines earlier and shells hit the residential areas in the suburb. Several people were killed or injured and there was heavy damage as a result of the shelling.

Zahlah To Close Phalangist, Lebanese Forces Offices
NC131704 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] AFP quotes an informed source as saying that political and spiritual officials in the city of Zahlah have decided to close the offices of the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces in Zahlah and to permit a Syrian Army unit to deploy in the city.

The same source pointed out that this decision was made during a meeting held by the higher political committee in Zahlah last night. The committee comprises deputies, political and spiritual leaders, and representatives of political parties, including the Phalangist Party. The agreement provides for the closure of 3 permanent offices of the Lebanese Forces and approximately 10 offices of the Phalangist Party in Zahlah. It allows the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces to keep one office open each. The agreement also stipulates the establishment of a joint Lebanese-Syrian military checkpoint at the Government House in Zahlah, to be manned by Syrian military personnel and members of the Lebanese internal security forces.

The same source said that this decision will be communicated to Colonel Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian military intelligence department in Lebanon, in a few hours' time. The implementation of this decision will begin in the next few days.

Damascus Media Reports, Views Murphy Mideast Tour

Arrival in Amman Reported

JN131546 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, arrived in Amman this afternoon on the first leg of a tour of the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes and Israel. Murphy's talks in the capitals he will visit will focus on the formation of the joint Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation and the initiation of direct dialogue with Israel to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

'Arafat arrived in Amman yesterday and held contacts with officials of the Jordanian regime regarding Murphy's visit and the formation of the joint delegation.

On the other hand, enemy Prime Minister Peres received a message from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Murphy's tour of the region. Reports mention that Shultz reassured Peres that the U.S. Administration will not take any steps conflicting with Israeli interests and schemes and that it is interested in arranging a dialogue leading to direct negotiations with the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat.

Murphy made a short stopover in Cairo airport today on his way to Amman. He held talks with some Egyptian regime officials in preparation for his forthcoming visit to Cairo.

U.S. Objectives Viewed

JN131337 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States has blessed the steps that deviated from the Arabs' national course that are led by the axis of apostasy and capitulation, represented in the Arab parties that are panting after the mirage of U.S. solutions. This U.S. blessing does not mean that Washington is eager to achieve peace but rather that it is betting heavily on undermining Arab soldiarity and on using the regimes of apostasy to fragment the Arab solidarity that still remains.

The State Department announced yesterday that its envoy Richard Murphy will make a new tour of the Middle East to reassure those who are riding on the U.S. bandwagon that it supports and protects them, but not to reassure the Arabs and the world about peace in the region. The U.S. Administration realizes that the Baghdad-Amman-Cairo axis did not achieve its objective of imposing capitulation on the Casablanca summit. This made the United States hasten to dispatch its envoy Richard Murphy to undermine and weaken the stands and trends of even those who met in Casablanca. The U.S. Administration had hoped that all those who met on Moroccan soil would join the regional axis and give their blessing to the Jordanian regime and Yasir 'Arafat to carry out a reconciliation with Israel on behalf of all the Arabs, particularly those who listened to the Jordanian king reject any formula for dealing with Israel other than the formula of negotiations and the liquidation of the Palestinian cause in the interest of Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

Despite the fact that the summit was a U.S. demand, it did not attain any of the objectives of those who have accepted Al-Sadat's method as a course to be followed. Tampering with the pan-Arab cause will not bring the tamperers peace or security. This has been substantiated by the pan-Arab liberation movement which has toppled all those who sought to liquidate Arab struggle and have it serve the Arabs' enemies.

Now that the United States seems to have become convinced that its agent are serious in their attempt to establish an axis whose mission will be the Israeli mission, the United States moved on the diplomatic level to take revenge on the Arab citizens by creating a state of affairs that would make Arab differences a principal contradiction and would block a return to the October 1973 spirit of soldiarity. It is true that Washington promised its agents assistance and protection. It is true that Washington is bent on liquidating the most sacred Arab cause. However, it is also true that Washington cannot mobilize all the Arabs around its schemes while establishing a strategic alliance with Israel, insisting on rejecting all that Israel does not want, and defying international will to enable Israel to remain the U.S. arm that threatens regional and world peace. The best proof is that U.S. diplomatic efforts over the past year to hold an emergency summit that would fulfill U.S. wishes and support its schemes have foundered. All those who adopted capitulation as a course and trend have been isolated, even by those whom U.S. diplomacy considered Arab moderates.

We do not say here that the Untied States failed or that the moderates reversed their stands. However, the reality that has imposed itself is fear of a fate whose consequences are unpredictable. Past experience has taught everyone that the United States is a swindler. All that it seeks to achieve is more guarantees for Israel that would entrench its occupation of Arab territory and its militarism so that it would always remain the tool with which the United States will threaten the Arabs in all their countries.

Thus it becomes clear that Murphy's new tour is aimed at reaffirming to Israel and to the apostate Arabs preparing to negotiate with it that U.S. protection for them will continue as long as they continue to confront the pan-Arab liberation movement and as long as U.S.-Israeli interests dictate that the Arabs do not regain their soldiarity on the bases that made them a power to be reckoned with in October 1973 and that made the Arab citizen throughout the homeland take pride in his affiliation with a nation that refuses to lie still or conclude a truce with its enemies.

AL-BA'TH Commentary

JN140705 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 14 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "*AL-BA'TH* Opinion" column and under the headline "The United States Hastens Steps To Create Inter- Arab Confrontations," *AL-BA'TH* says: The United States is trying

to gain time. That is why it has hastily dispatched its envoy Richard Murphy to tour the region. The United States has two aims: The first is to precede the UN General Assembly session so that it will have all the cards by which it can eliminate all the pro-Arab international decisions, which oppose Israel and its aggressions; and the second aim is to tame the Arabs and deepen their differences, and subsequently transform the emergency Arab summit results into barriers among the Arabs themselves and into basic Arab differences. Thus, Israel will be relieved of the threats of genuine Arab solidarity.

AL-BA'TH adds: Murphy's arrival in Amman does not mean that the United States is as serious in its quest for peace as it is in exploiting the commitment of Jordan, 'Arafat, and the various sides of the Arab capitulation axis to creating new struggles and other hotbeds of tension. The United States knows perfectly well that conceding the Palestinian cause means conceding the Arab fate and existence, and that those who negotiate on this issue cannot escape the punishment of the Arab masses and their pan-Arab will. Hence the U.S. role, which was preceded by joint U.S.-Jordanian maneuvers and by U.S. maneuvers in Egypt that were observed by nine Arab delegations from states which are submerged in the U.S. quagmire.

Undoubtedly, Murphy's hasty arrival in Amman is in harmony with the desire of the United States and Israel and with the intentions of the hagglers at the Casablanca summit — namely, besieging the Arab liberation movement by U.S. militarism and by the agentry of those chasing the mirage of U.S. solutions.

It can be gleaned from George Shultz' letter to Shim'on Peres, that the United States does not want a solution, even if it is a U.S. solution, but an Arab card by which it can convince the world that the Arabs have conceded their cause; that they have no rights or causes.

AL-BA'TH says: The signatories of the Amman agreement are mainly concerned with holding a meeting between Murphy and Palestinian personages. The United States, on the other hand, is concerned with ensuring Israel's ambitions and strategy. If this is the case, what will the beggars at the White House doorstep gain? Even though the United States does not recognize the Palestinian people, the whole world has recognized their rights by accepting their representation in the highest international body. The Palestinian cause, whose legitimacy has been supported by the whole world, also exists in the conscience of every Arab. We need not discuss the roots of the Palestinian cause in order to convince the United States that it exists.

If 'Arafat and his Jordanian twin have defied facts and realities, we do not think that they will be able to jump over the wall of the Arab masses or the Arab nation's will. It is not easy to tamper with an issue that defines the future and existence of the Arabs, regardless of whether the United States wants to gain time or whether Israel wants a hasty conclusion to the liquidation projects.

Concluding, the paper says: And since the axis of the hagglers have defined their path along the Al-Sadatist lines, the Arab masses must have a round with them that will reverse the results of their actions in order to outline the path that leads to Arab rights, preserves their dignity, and renews sacrifices for the struggle so that the Palestinian people will realize their rights and Palestine will restore its affiliation to the Arab homeland and Arabism.

Pickering Apologizes for U.S. Remarks on Shamir

TA131615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering has apologized to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for remarks attributed to a top U.S. Administration official who reportedly said that the foreign minister's position on the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation does not represent the Israeli Cabinet's position. The ambassador also conveyed a message from U.S. Secretary of State Shultz that includes the U.S. positions on Murphy's talks in Amman.

Peres Receives Shultz Message

TA131320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] In an oral message to the prime minister, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today said that the United States promises explicitly not to meet a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if it is not clear in advance that the talks will lead to direct negotiations with Israel's participation.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the message was given to the prime minister at noon today by U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, on the eve of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's arrival in the region. The message also includes a promise that the United States will not hold the meeting in order to recognize the PLO because the Americans are adamant in their refusal to hold negotiations with this organization.

During the meeting, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres expressed Israel's opposition to U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations and stressed that the PLO must cease its terrorist acts against Israel.

Shamir Concerned Despite Message

TA131925 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, by political correspondent Yoram Ronen, on 14 August in the Prime Minister's Office — videotaped]

[Text] [Ronen] Mr Shamir, following the meeting here in the Prime Minister's Office on the Tabah issue, do you think that there is less chance of a crisis over this matter?

[Shamir] From the outset, I said there is no justification whatsoever for a government crisis over this issue. It is not that important an issue.

[Ronen] Do you think a position on this can be found which would be acceptable both to you and to the prime minister?

[Shamir] At the moment I do not know. We have not completed our discussions.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, you met today with the U.S. ambassador in Israel, who brought you a message from Secretary of State Shultz. In the message, the United States promises that a meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the Americans will not be held if there is no assurance that this would lead to direct negotiations with Israel. Does this not satisfy you?

[Shamir] I did hear a version of these conciliatory words, but I must say, and I told this to the U.S. ambassador as well, that I am still concerned. I am concerned about the move itself. I am concerned about the actual decision by the U.S. Government to adopt this path and hold talks with a delegation which includes PLO members.

[Ronen] What if the delegation does not include PLO members? If the delegation's configuration were to be acceptable to us, what would your objection be?

[Shamir] That would be something else completely. We at the time of Camp David, after all, agreed to hold negotiations both with Jordan and Egypt — whose delegations would include Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el — on condition that we agree to the participation of those people who are named as candidates for the delegations, and we stated explicitly: no PLO members.

[Ronen] At least two of the candidates were perhaps indirectly approved in that they were permitted to go to Jordan to participate in the delegation.

[Shamir] We are not talking here only about the participants' identities. We are also talking about the issues. We are opposed to the actual meeting between Americans and such a delegation. At Camp David, reference was to negotiations between us, between Israel and an Arab delegation. After all, peace negotiations should be held between these two sides, and not between the Americans and the Arabs. Therefore, this matter is completely different.

[Ronen] Do you think that the two candidates for the Palestinian delegation should not have been permitted to leave Israel for Amman?

[Shamir] It would not have hurt. In fact, it would have perhaps emphasized our opposition to this move; this opposition exists and, as is known, is general and unanimous within the government.

Peres Says Syria Responsible for Fate of MIA's

TA131625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister has said that IDF soldier Samir As'ad is being held captive in Damascus by Nayif Hawatimah's terrorist organization. Shim'on Peres announced that the Israeli Government is holding Syria directly responsible for the well-being of the soldiers missing since the war in Lebanon: Staff Sergeant Tzvi Feldman, Sergeant Zekharya Baumel, and Corporal Yehuda Yequti'el — missing since the battle in Al-Sultan Ya'qub, and Sergeant Samir As'ad, who was kidnapped in Sidon. The prime minister stated that the responsibility for the missing

IDF soldiers rests with Damascus, because its units were fighting in the area which Syria controls even now.

Our political correspondent reports that the prime minister conferred today with the relatives of the soldiers who fought in Al-Sultan Ya'qub, and reported to them about the government's efforts to locate the MIA's. Peres pointed out that Syria has refused to take action on the matter, and its behavior can only annoy the free world.

Peres, Former Gaza Mayor Discuss Gaza Situation

TA140448 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met last night at his home with former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa. The two talked for two hours. Afterwards, Al-Shawwa talked to reporter Arye Gus:

[Begin recording][Al-Shawwa] I was invited by Mr Peres to meet him. We had a long and frank discussion about the Gaza Strip and the problems in the Gaza Strip. I discussed with Mr Peres various questions on economics, the bad economic situation of the Gaza Strip. I discussed with him some problems in the social field. We discussed the problems of the Islamic University in Gaza. In general, we had a very open and frank discussion and review over all these problems.

[Gus] Did you discuss the visit of Mr Murphy to the area, the establishment of the...

[Al-Shawwa — interrupting] No. We did not touch on this subject at all.

[Gus] Didn't you discuss politics?

[Al-Shawwa] We did not discuss politics. You would be surprised, but we really didn't discuss politics.

[Gus] Mr Al-Shawwa, don't you find it a little bit strange that whenever Mr Murphy or some Americans are in the area, Mr Peres invites some Palestinians from the West Bank?

[Al-Shawwa] I don't think it's strange. Why should it be strange? The Palestinians in the areas are here and Mr Peres is here. When he thinks that it's useful to meet any of them, he invites them.

[Gus] Do you know that after the meeting of Mr Peres with Mr Frayj and Mr Al-Masri, he said that these are the kind of people that he would like to discuss the future of the Palestinians with. Would you be ready to discuss the future of the Palestinians with Mr Peres?

[Al-Shawwa] Well, I have discussed it. Anyone has the right to discuss. But we don't have the right to negotiate. We are not negotiating. As I told you, we have reviewed the whole situation. [end recording]

Inner Cabinet Reaches No Decision on Tabah Issue

TA140855 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0850 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] The Inner Cabinet meeting devoted to the Tabah issue ended a few minutes ago in Jerusalem. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that no decisions were made, and the discussion will continue next week. In this morning's meeting, the ministers were presented with all the data, but only a few of the ministers had the chance to express themselves.

Compromise Agreement Emerging

TA140958 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0933 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] There was progress on the Tabah issue in today's Inner Cabinet meeting. Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i raised a proposal for dealing with the controversy between Israel and Egypt on determining the border in the Tabah area. According to this proposal, Israel and Egypt would begin negotiations on the drafting of a document which would list all the issues that have to be examined. The proposal also says that only after the parties have agreed on the draft of the controversial issues will they decide whether the issues will be resolved by means of conciliation or arbitration.

In today's Cabinet session, Minister Moda'i explained his proposal and emphasized that it could substantially advance relations between Israel and Egypt. Moda'i also said his suggestion was based on appropriate legal advice.

Sources in the Cabinet believe that the proposal will be unanimously approved in next week's Cabinet session, and this will break the deadlock in the Cabinet over this issue.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that Ministers Sharon and Arens firmly reiterated their opposition to any concession to Egypt on the Tabah issue. Ministers Shamir and Levi did not speak during the meeting.

Honduras To Open Embassy in Tel Aviv in January

TA131220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Another diplomatic representation will be opened in Israel. This was reported following the meeting between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his Honduran counterpart, currently on a visit to Israel. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports:

Honduran Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Edgardo Paz Barnica did not wait for the end of his visit to Israel. Immediately following his meeting with Minister Shamir, he told the Voice of Israel in Spanish correspondent Sara Yo'el that the two sides are interested in establishing embassies, and will not settle for nonresident ambassadors. There was some disappointment, however, with his answer to the question of whether the representation will be established in Jerusalem.

Honduras will open an embassy in Tel Aviv next January. The two ministers talked at length about a series of development projects — mostly in the sphere of agriculture and others in the spheres of telecommunications and industry — which Honduras wants Israel to carry out in the country.

Upon his arrival, Paz Barnica announced that Honduras is not interested in Israeli military aid of the kind it received during the 1970's. Israel has already rejected Nicaraguan claims that it is training and arming Nicaraguan rebels operating, according to Nicaragua, from Honduran territory. The Honduran minister today denied that the rebels use Honduran territory as a springboard for their activities.

IDF Liaison Unit Satisfied With Security Zone

TA130758 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Report by Gabi Zohar]

[Excerpts] The security zone, about 3 months after the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon, has met the expectations of the IDF elements who are responsible for southern Lebanon. During this period, there have been about 190 terrorist acts in the security zone, most of which involved the firing of small arms, planting of mines, firing of over 50 katyushas, four booby-trapped cars, and a booby-trapped mule which blew up in the village of 'Aramun.

Sources in the IDF liaison unit in Lebanon say the objective of the organizations active in the security zone is not action against the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] but against Israel. These sources estimate that the booby-trapped cars which blew up in the security zone were actually headed southward, in the direction of Israel. The fact that the cars did not cross the Purple Line is additional proof of the importance and success of the security zone.

Who is running the various organizations in the security zone? According to IDF sources in southern Lebanon, there is only one address: Syria. Syrian intelligence is active in the villages located along the contact line [qav maga'] in the northern security zone, and trains, guides, and sends the members of the organization out on missions in the security zone.

The local population in the security zone, of which 80 percent is Shi'ite, plays a considerable role in stopping terrorist acts against Israel. The delicate balance and quiet along the northern border is maintained by the fact that the Amal organization does not allow the Hezbollah people and the Palestinian terrorists a foothold in the security zone, by the knowledge that the IDF will move against Shi'ite villages in the security zone which allow anti-Israeli activity, and the residents of the Shi'ite villages do not provoke the Shi'ite soldiers in the ASL force. To this, one should add that the Druze and Christians in this zone take a favorable view of cooperation with Israel.

The military sources are satisfied with the situation, and a senior source in southern Lebanon told us: There will be ups and downs in the relative quiet prevailing in the security zone and terrorist acts will continue; however, one thing is clear — the security zone will not fall into the hands of the terrorists, and the situation of July 1981 will not be restored.

Morning Press on U.S.-Joint Delegation Talks

TA140547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HATZOFE* and *'AL HAMISHMAR* give differing assessments of the Murphy visit, U.S. intentions, and the required Israeli reaction. *HATZOFE* says that only a few days ago the chairman of the Palestine National Council said there would never be direct negotiations with Israel. But the United States is shutting its ears to this and is ready to give its support to a move that could lead to legitimization of the PLO. When Murphy gets here, says the paper, he must be told that Israel stands firm against any recognition of the PLO and preliminary talks with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. *'AL HAMISHMAR* says it is difficult to assess the pledge that once talks get going with the Americans, Yasir 'Arafat will give his support to UN Resolution 242 and recognition of Israel. Whatever happens, Israel holds the trump card. If the PLO reneges on this reported promise, there will be no future for the American initiative. The Israeli opposition to preliminary discussions appears a lost cause at the moment, and of doubtful value, says *'AL HAMISHMAR*.

Midday Press Shows Reservations About Murphy Visit

TA140751 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] Richard Murphy's trip to our region is the central issue in today's midday press editorials. *MA'ARIV* thinks this is an unnecessary visit which will prove fruitless. It is, however, far from a real crisis. It will be unpleasant for us if Murphy talks with several Palestinians identified with the PLO, but on the other hand, it is not terrible. We must preserve those efforts and hysterics, which we are exerting to prevent this move, for more critical occasions.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT believes that Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir are not satisfied with Shultz' explanation for this visit. We can only strive to make sure that the U.S. position will not harm our vital interests. To this, we can add the observation that we also need progress in our relations with Egypt.

MA'ARIV Criticizes Arab Summit Decisions

TA131111 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Aug 85 p 10

[Commentary by Yoser Harif: "A 'Summit' in Two Stages"]

[Text] For one reason or another it has been said that the "Casablanca summit," which was aimed at giving support to the Husayn-'Arafat initiative, ended with "vague" decisions.

It is true that from an Arab perspective there seems to be some vagueness. Therefore Syria, which boycotted the summit, can claim that it failed, whereas Egypt, which actually fathered the 11 February Husayn-'Arafat agreement (without Mubarak's adviser Usamah al-Baz, this agreement would never have been effected), is disappointed.

Egypt would have liked to receive more explicit and clear support from the Arab summit, if only in order to convince the Americans who are still hesitant about meeting the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, as 'Arafat would have them do, to forgo their hesitations.

From Israel's point of view, however, there is no vagueness. The situation is extremely clear.

What do the Casablanca resolutions say? The summit noted with deep appreciation King Husayn's "clarifications" and, based on these, it found the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative congruent with the Fes plan. The summit recalled the "Fes principles": driving Israel from all the occupied territories, freeing "noble Jerusalem," and establishing an independent Palestinian state. Is there anything vague here, as far as Israel is concerned?

In his "clarifications," Husayn probably managed to convince his colleagues that when he speaks of a confederacy between Jordan and a Palestinian state, he does not really deviate from the Fes principles, which call for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Therefore, despite Syria's objection, Husayn and 'Arafat received the green light to pursue contacts with the United States.

After the summit ended, King Hassan announced he is assuming the duty of heading a delegation whose job will be to explain both to Moscow and Washington the nature of the Casablanca summit resolutions. One can easily imagine what such an Arab delegation, headed by the Moroccan king, will say: Moscow will hear that the Casablanca resolutions do not deviate from the Soviet Union's basic demands. After all, it was explicitly decided to adhere to the Fes principles, which are acceptable to the Soviet Union. Moreover, the summit clearly stated that "peace" negotiations must be held in the framework of an international conference (that is, with the participation of the Soviet Union and the PLO), and this is what the Soviet Union wants.

King Hassan and his colleagues will explain to the United States that the summit encouraged Husayn and 'Arafat to continue the "peace process" and to hold talks with Washington on this issue.

Indeed, there is no contradiction, and there is nothing vague here. We are simply confronted with a clever and sophisticated Arab move on two levels: the tactical, in which there is a deceptive show of flexibility; and the strategic, which remains as inflexible as ever.

The green light given to Husayn and 'Arafat for holding talks with the United States is in the framework of what the heads of the Casablanca summit called "the preliminary move", and it belongs to the tactical level. It does not mention a peace process, and this is not accidental. It is completely devoted to obtaining one aim: U.S. recognition of the PLO.

The second and main level is the strategic level, which is summed up in the Fes plan, and which is enforced not only by the parties which participated in the summit, but also by countries which boycotted it, headed by Syria.

There is therefore no room for error. It is true that Jordan seems to be more flexible than before, and Husayn for the hundredth time said the Arab world must not miss the "last opportunity," as he puts it, because time does not favor the Arab side, and there are irreversible facts being created in Judaea and Samaria. Husayn's recipe for peace, however, is the well-known confederacy between Jordan...and a Palestinian state.

Is there really anything vague about the resolutions of the Casablanca summit?

ALGERIA

U.S. Congressional Delegation Visits Algiers

Arrives 10 Aug

LD102120 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Algiers, 10 Aug (APS) — A U.S. congressional delegation arrived today, Saturday, at noon in Algiers on a 2-day visit.

The U.S. delegation, headed by Charles Melvin Price, chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Congress, was received on arrival at Houari Boumediene International Airport by [name indistinct] member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Economic Committee of the National People's Assembly.

During its presence in Algeria, the U.S. delegation will have talks with Political Bureau members Rabah Bitat, the speaker of the National People's Assembly, and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister of foreign affairs.

Received by Assembly Chairman

LD102128 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The American congressional delegation was received today at noon at the National People's Assembly by brother Rabah Bitat. The talks which took place enabled the exchange of views about a number of current international issues.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdafi Tours 'Transformation' Project Site

LD130958 Tripoli JANA in English 0907 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqadah 27, August 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution has toured Wadi Sidadah area, one of the sites of the transformation projects under implementation on the land of the Jamahiriyah for strengthening freedom and building progress. The leader noticed the presence of a large number of huge cars and equipments allocated for the project idle due to fluctuation of nature and negligence of the committees in charge of running this public installation and carelessness in carrying out their duties, a matter which requires the basic people's congresses to exercise their authority in accounting and questioning them on non-use of these highly expensive equipments, in accordance with the dictum "no freedom for people who eat beyond their borders".

Visiting SFRY Delegation Departs After Talks

LD131356 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Radovan Vladjkovic, SFRY president, and members of his delegation left Tripoli at noon today. They were given a huge send-off attended by brother commander of the revolution, Commander in Chief of the Libyan Armed Forces Prigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir; secretary of the General People's Congress; and the brothers the secretary and members of the General People's Committee and heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Jamahiriyah.

Brother commander of the revolution and Radovan Vlajkovic held a closed meeting in Tripoli this morning. Member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, Ahmad al-Shahati this morning met with the federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia. Discussions during the meeting covered a number of matters pertaining to the Mediterranean and international issues of common interest. The conferees affirmed the importance of the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference which will be held in the Angolan capital in September.

People's Congress Council Condemns U.S. Actions

LD130950 Tripoli JANA in English 0914 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidah 27, August 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Council of Representatives at the Permanent Secretariat of Arab People's Congress held a meeting yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Secretariat in Tripoli.

The meeting focused on Arab and international political situation and the crazy American colonialist activities in the Arab region, especially the military exercises in Egypt.

The council issued a statement saying: "If the agreements of Camp David which its hero was traitor buried Sadat and blessed by Arab reactionism allied with the leader of international terrorism, the American imperialism, then this, reactionism has exposed its face in leading directly the second stage of Camp David by a conspired Arab cover through Husayn-'Arafat accord to impose surrender on the Arab nation. [sentence, quotation mark as received]

The statement also says: The most dangerous thing about the is [as received] taking place today of events is the imperialist-Zionist and reactionary attempt to pass the designs of surrender backed by Arab reactionism.

The statement also praised the instigating role of the Jamahiriyah in confronting the American imperialism, Zionism and reactionism designs and the Sudanese Arab people's revolution and opposition to these exercises which stooge Numayri had allowed before the waves of popular revolution in Sudan toppled him.

JANA Views First Anniversary of Oujda Treaty

LD121932 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Dulqidaa, 12 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Arab people in both Libyan and Morocco celebrate tomorrow — 13th August — the first anniversary of the signing of the historic Oujda Treaty that provided the establishment of the Arab-African Union between the Socialist

People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Kingodom of Morocco after the ratification, from the basic people's congresses in Libya and the people's masses in Morocco, of the articles of this treaty.

On 13 August, 1984, the leader of the revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi signed with King Hassan II of the Kingdom of Morocco this historic treaty in the city of Oujda, which came as a practical decisive reply to the challenges and threats facing the Arab nation which is experiencing a state of dispersion that made it easy for the opposing forces to infiltrate inside the Arab homeland and occupy more of its positions.

This treaty was a victory to all the patriots and the progressive people in the Arab homeland and a real defeat to all enemies of the Arab nation. The stances of all free nationals everywhere, were reinforced by the establishment of this union which they considered as a crucial step towards the setting of the comprehensive Arab unity, the hope of the Arab people.

The referendum in Morocco confirmed the depth of the unionist spirit of the brotherly Moroccan people in all its tendencies and party cadres. The Libyan Arab people's congresses' decisions were confirmation of the credibility of the genuine unionist aspiration of our people. If it were left for the Arab people everywhere to say its free and direct say on Arab unity, it would have been a new thust added to this union. But the Arab nation, in most of its countries, still chained by its governments which work towards removing the spirit of unity in the Arab homeland.

Referendum results in Morocco and the decisions of the basic people's congresses in Jamahiriyah on the establishment of the union came as a strong blow that shook the foundations of imperialism, Zionism and their hirelings. Reactions to this union in those circles, which were clearly scared, came from the announcements and measures taken by the U.S. Government in an attempt to minimise the role of this union and hit at it.

In America, hostile statements were made starting from U.S. President Reagan down to the smallest official in the American State Department. They considered it a step endangering the American strategy in the region, a threat to the plan America prepares with its myrmidons in the region to contain the Arab homeland and open it to American fleets to occupy.

In this context, the U.S. Government applied pressures on the brotherly Moroccan people to force it to quit this union, the last of which was the blocking of a wheat sale to Morocco apart from political pressures practiced, and still being applied, on Morocco for the same reason.

Despite all these hostile attempts, the Arab people in Libya and Morocco continued their efforts to reinforce deeply the foundations of this union. The union's various bodies laid down in the treaty's articles were set and the secretary-general and the assistant secretary-general of the Arab-African union were appointed.

Members of the unionist commission of the Arab-African union were selected and comprised of 60 members elevated from amongst the members of the General People's Congress in Jamahiriyah and another 60 members elected from the members of the Moroccan Parliament.

During this period, great achievements were realised on the road of implementing the articles of this treaty on the political, economic and social fields. These accomplishments were crowned by the signing of agreements on commercial, cultural and sport exchanges and the commencements of implementing the steps that deepened the fraternity links between the two brotherly peoples.

The declaration of the establishment of the union, which came at a time the Arab nation passes through a decisive period of its history in confronting the neo-colonialist conspiracies, will remain at all times a clear landmark for Arab masses in their aspirations towards realising their dream of unity and final liberation from slavery and subordination their governments enforce.

This union will always remain a big tumbling stone in front of imperialism which is hostile to the Arab nations' aspirations in realising its unity.

JANA Notes Upcoming Murphy Visit to Middle East

LD131021 Tripoli JANA in English 0919 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, Dulqidah 27, August 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A spokesman for the American State Department has announced that Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs will pay a visit to occupied Palestine, Jordan and the Egyptian capital. He is expected to discuss with officials of the regimes of these countries pending surrender schemes and U.S. role in consolidating these surrender designs aimed at liquidation of the Palestinian cause and silencing the sound of the gun.

JANA Examines Egyptian 'Lies' About Armed Group

LD130943 Tripoli JANA in English 0909 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidah 27, August 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA political editor has refuted what the authorities of the Egyptian regime circulated of lies and allegations through its media in an attempt to raise accusations against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah following the arrest of an armed group from Western Sahara in Alexandria by the regime's security forces.

These allegations, lies and accusations are baseless and the Egyptian authorites try through these lies to draw the attention of the people of Egypt and world public opinion away from what is happening in Egypt of violation of freedom and dignity of the Egyptian individual after the Egyptian territories have been transformed into training field for the American invasion forces in the shadows of the existing agent regime. [sentence as received] Those people arrested in Alexandria are Egyptian citizens from Western Sahara working for liberation of Egypt from the American Zionist occupation and have no other objectives but to liberate Egypt.

MAURITANIA

Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya Returns From Arab Summit

AB131915 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, head of state and chairman of the CMSN, returned late yesterday morning from the sister Kingdom of Morocco where he participated in the extraordinary Arab League summit held in Casablanca from the 7th to the 9th of this month. Col Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya was met at the airport by Lieutenant Colonel Djibril Ould Abdallah, member of the CMSN and interior minister, who had acted for him. The head of state inspected a guard of honor mounted by a detachment of the Armed Forces before saluting the members of the CMSN, the Cabinet, and the diplomatic corps accredited to Nouakchott.

The head of state made a statement to the national press stressing that the meeting's sessions were marked by a climate of understanding and a sincere wish to transcend the inter-Arab differences that impede unification and facing challenges that threaten the future of the Arab nation. The sessions of this extraordinary summit centered on two essential points which are the reorganization of the Arab nation and the Palestinian issue in light of the Arab peace plan, the main provisions of which were worked out during the Fes summit in 1982.

Concerning the first point, the conference set up two commissions to improve inter-Arab relations and bring harmony to certain Arab countries. At the same time and regarding the second point on the agenda, the participants at this extraordinary session reiterated their attachment to the Fes project as a common denominator among the Arab countries. The participants at the session also decided not to accept the absence of any party in the common Arab action, thereby preparing the way to success for the ordinary Arab summit scheduled for Riyadh in Saudi Arabia.

I am confident that the two reconciliation commissions will succeed in the mission assigned them thanks to the wisdom and the seriousness of all the parties involved, whose devotion to the Arab cause I do not doubt in the least, added the head of state.

The president specified that Mauritania is a member of one of the commissions. Outside the conference sessions, I was able to have contacts with the heads of all the participating delegations.

Our discussions will not fail to yield happy results for the future of our relations with each of these sister countries. We met with total understanding concerning our different concerns among the various delegations. I am seizing this opportunity to express my gratitude to His Majesty King Hassan II and to the Moroccan people for the generous hospitality accorded us during our stay in Casablanca, the head of state added.

It may be recalled that at the time of his departure from the sister Kingdom of Morocco, Col Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, head of state and chairman of the CMSN, addressed a message of thanks to His Majesty King Hassan II.

MOROCCO

Details of Visit of Spanish Foreign Minister

Meets With Filali

LD131107 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Rabat, 13 Aug (MAP) — Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information, held a business meeting yesterday with his Spanish counterpart, Fernandez Ordonez, who is currently on a 3-day official visit to Morocco.

At the end of this meeting, a responsible Spanish source said "that during this meeting the two sides reviewed international relations and issues of interest to the Arab world and particularly the Palestinian question." With regard to bilateral relations the source pointed out that yesterday's talks were confined to discussing the cultural agreement between Morocco and Spain.

Talks Resume

LD131344 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Moroccan-Spanish talks were resumed this morning at another business session held at the Foreign Ministry chaired by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information, and Spanish Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez who has been in Morocco on an official visit since last Sunday [11 August].

The two ministers fully reviewed relations between the two countries and studied all issues of mutual interest at both regional and international levels. They expressed their conviction of the need to continue dialogue and the periodic contacts between the two governments in view of the excellent relations which bring the two countries together by virtue of history and proximity. The two sides stressed the need to consolidate and deepen their cooperation. They agreed to exert all efforts to boost their cultural relations in order to bring them up to the level of the excellent relations uniting Morocco and Spain. The two sides have expressed the need to continue their contacts to surmount all difficulties that may emerge within the framework of enlarging the EEC.

The Spanish foreign minister explained in a statement made at the end of this session that the question of the EEC concerns the two countries more than ever before. The Spanish minister declared that the documents connected with this topic were discussed, and that the minister delegate in charge of relations with the EEC will visit Madrid next September to continue discussion of this affair. He explained that the talks which Azzedine Guessous will conduct during his visit to Madrid will deal not only with Morocco's relations with Spain but also with Morocco's relations with the EEC in general. Francisco Fernandez Ordonez stressed that the Spanish public is showing interest in this question.

Received by King Hassan

LD131310 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II received at the Royal Palace in Sukhayrat the Spanish foreign minister, Fernandez Ordonez, in the presence of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed at noon today. This audience was attended by the minister of foriegn affairs, cooperation, and information, Abdellatif Filali; the king's adviser, Ahmed Rida Guedira; the King's ambassador to Madrid, Abdelhafid Kadiri; and the Spanish ambassador in Rabat, Raimundo Bassols.

Comments on Talks

LD132101 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez has declared that his talks with Moroccan officials and foremost with His Majesty King Hassan II who received him in audience this morning, dealt with various issues of mutual interest.

In his statement to the press before his departure from Rabat this evening he said that he is very pleased with the results of his visit to Morocco, his first abroad since his appointment as Spanish diplomatic head.

The Spanish foreign minister was asked about the purpose of his visit to Morocco. He replied that the visit is within the framework of Spanish diplomacy's traditional policy with its interest in relations with Morocco as a neighboring country.

He explained that the two neighboring countries have neighbors' problems, as His Majesty King Hassan II affirmed at his recent press conference. Mr Fernandez said that the first visit of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez abroad on his appointment as prime minister, was to Morocco.

Answering a question as to whether or not the Sahara issue has been discussed during this visit, Mr Fernandez answered that Spain does not want to create any problems for Morocco on this matter. He said: The Spanish Government would like instead to settle the conflict within the framework of the United Nations. The Spanish foreign minister declared that during his talks with his Moroccan counterpart he had learned with great interest about the results of the visit of the UN secretary general recently to Morocco.

Concerning Spain's stand toward the Arab-African union, whose first anniversary is being marked today, Mr Ordonez affirmed that the Oujdah agreement is not directed against Spain, the rest of the Arab Maghreb nations, or the African Continent because, the Spanish foreign minister added, it is open to all the other nations.

Concerning the rest of the Arab world issues Francisco Fernandez explained that they have been studied in light of the results of the emergency Arab summit conference in Casablanca. He said: Spain pays great attention to Morocco's attitude toward various Arab issues.

Talking about bilateral issues, on which attention centered, the Spanish diplomatic head noted that the effect of enlarging the EEC on Morocco topped these issues. He explained that this matter not only concerns Morocco and Spain but also concerns the southern Mediterranean states and the EEC.

He said that all the obstacles which face the two countries' relations concerning this issue will be overcome by continuous dialogue. In this connection, he declared that the minister attached to the premier's office in charge of EEC relations will visit Madrid in September to follow up discussion of this subject.

The Spanish foreign minister was seen off at Sale Airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Information Abdellatif Filali, the Spanish ambassador to Morocco, the Moroccan ambassador to Spain, and several leading figures.

Guinean Official Arrives With Conte Message

LD131349 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 13 Aug (MAP) — Mr Abdin Sanoussi, secretary of state to the Presidency of the Guinean Republic responsible for cultural affairs and scientific research, arrived in Casablanca on Monday evening with a message from President Lansana Conte to King Hassan II.

In a statement to the press, the Guinean secretary of state indicated that this visit comes within the framework of "the very fruitful relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Guinean Republic".

"This visit, he said, represents an opportunity to convey the greetings of the Guinean people, the National [as received] Committee of National Redress, the government and particularly the greetings of General Lansana Conte to our friend and brother, His Majesty King Hassan II."

After praising Morocco's aid to Guinea, he recalled that the Moroccan-Guinean Cooperation Agency (GUINECO) "which was set up on the initiative of King Hassan II has proved itself in the framework of cooperation between the two countries."

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Meets Visiting Iranian Delegation

JN131813 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum Aug 13 (SUNA) — The visiting Iranian delegation headed by Iran's deputy foreign minister for political affairs met here today with the Chairman of the Transitional Military Council TMC Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab.

The meeting reviewed the outcome of the Iranian delegation's talks with Premier al-Jazuli Daf'allah and the foreign and the commerce ministers aimed at resuming diplomatic ties between Sudan and the Islamic Republic of Iran as soon as possible.

However one Iranian delegate is to remain here after the departure of the delegation to follow up opening the new Iranian

Embassy in Khartoum. On its side Iran's delegation expressed readiness to extend economic aid to Sudan.

On the other hand, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his concern over the continuation of the war between the two Muslim countries, calling on both sides to resort to dialogue for ending the five year old war.

Major General Loro Meets With Libyan Envoy

JN131515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Aug 0

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Aug (SUNA) — Major General James Loro, Transitional Military Council member, met here with Jum'ah al-Fazani, secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum, today. In statements to the press after the meeting, Maj Gen Loro said that he discussed with Al-Fazani bilateral relations and ways to strengthen these relations on all levels. He pointed out that the meeting also dealt with the importance of reviving agricultural projects in the Southern Region. Both countries discussed the implementation of these projects during the past years, as well as the possibility of expanding production of coffee and tea.

Loro added that Al-Fazani praised the success achieved by spreading stability in the south to attain the objectives of the popular revolution which triumphed over oppression and dictatorship. Loro said that Al-Fazani expressed his hope that Sudan would play a greater role in the Arab and African world under the umbrella of real democracy. Loro said that Jum'ah al-Fazani asserted that Libyan support for Sudan will continue in all fields.

Military Council Discusses Draft Constitution

JN131823 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 13 (SUNA) The Transitional Military Council [TMC] chaired by Gen Siwar al-Dhahab resumed its discussions on the draft constitution here today and will continue discussions in the next meeting. The TMC reviewed the memorandum submitted by southern Kordofan and Darfour Provinces Unions on the last events committed by the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in these regions, consented on some recommendations comprised in the memorandum and promised to adopt necessary measures to stop the repetition of these incidents.

Ayyub, Loro Confer With Egyptian Ambassador

NC131531 Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 13 (MENA) — Egypt's ambassador here Husayn Musharrafah conferred here today with Foreign Minister Dr Ibrahim Taha Ayyub on the possibility of resuming work on the Jonglei Canal project and making use of the 500 training scholarships offered by Egypt.

Musharrafah also had talks with James Loro, member of the Transitional Military Council and chairman of the Executive Council of South Sudan, on educational issues of interest to the south area.

Loro lauded Egypt's major role in helping southerners, offering them scholarships.

Radio SPLA Interviews Former Government Official

EA110843 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Presented by Nyal Deng]

[Excerpts] [Deng] Dear listeners, in the series of interviews currently being conducted by Radio Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA], it greatly pleases it to play host this afternoon to Comrade Dhol Acuil Aleo, a member of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM]. Comrade Dhol, who will be presently talking to our listeners through Radio SPLA, will discuss a variety of issues pertinent to the struggle of the SPLA-SPLM. Although Comrade Dhol who is without doubt — some of you know very well — is not a stranger to Sudanese politics, I will let him to introduce himself. Comrade Dhol, for the benefit of our listeners, who may not be familiar with their background, will you please give us a brief introduction of yourself?

[Dhol] Thank you very much, Comrade Nyal Deng. I am called Dhol Acuil Aleo, a lawyer by profession and a politician since 1978. In 1978 I was appointed as a commissioner in Lakes Province. Then, in 1982 I became vice president of the High Executive Council by then of the Southern Region. In 1983 I was arrested by orders from Numayri and I spent from March up to January 1984 a period of imprisonment in Kobar central prison in Khartoum. After my release I left the country, came out and joined the movement, the SPLM-SPLA. I am now a member of the SPLM, the political wing of the movement.

[Deng] Thank you very much for that brief introduction and now we will get to our first question. You were between 1982 and 1983 a very senior member of the regional government in Juba as vice president of the High Executive Council and minister of legal affairs. From your experience, can you tell us why the regional government was unable to develop the region or bring various services to the people?

[Dhol] One of the main weaknesses from the Southern Regional autonomy was the centralization of development funds in the hands of central government in Khartoum. The central government kept the funds and whatever sums of money they allocated from time to time for the regional government in Juba for development, it was hardly enough and insufficient for any project to take off. And as a result, many projects that were started died, because they were starved of liquid money by Khartoum authorities. The periodic allotment of development funds was never respected by Khartoum, or, even when it came, it was too small for the purpose. Consequently, many development projects were discouraged and some died.

The other aspect of this problem — the problem of lack of development in the Southern Region at that time — was lack of financial powers by the regional government. There was no — there were no sources of revenue in the south. The only sources available for the regional government were limited to areas of business tax and since we did not have many industries, it was

not profitable — there were no profitable areas of revenue like customs duties were centralized in Khartoum.

But there was our own share in the problem of lack of development in the south. Funds that were brought from Khartoum, small as they were, were not properly administered. Some of these funds were misdirected or misappropriated by the responsible people from time to time. In short you cannot develop if you do not have sufficient funds nor would one be able to administer services to the people.

[Deng] Well, the SPLA-SPLM is clearly rejecting the rule of the military as well as that of sectarian parties. What in your opinion is a suitable system for Sudan and who should run the system?

[Dhol] Numayri's military rule under General Siwar al-Dhahab is a continuation and perpetuation of greedy and immoral system that has been oppressing and exploiting the poor masses of Sudan since 1969. The glaring fact about any military rule is that it is deaf about democracy. Democracy is not part of military culture. Siwar al-Dhahab will not therefore understand the public need and public cry for democracy. The Sudanese masses who have sacrificed many lives to reclaim democracy and liberty from Numayri did not do so in order to — in order for Siwar al-Dhahab to grab it midway and keep it for himself. As for the sectarian bodies and parties, they also do not comprehend democracy as such. This is why parties are multiplying daily in Khartoum. By the end of the day Sudan will have the greatest number of parties than the whole Africa and Middle East put together. The reason is that they are wrestling with a slippery animal called democracy.

[Deng] Comrade Dhol, it has been expressed that as long as the monopoly of power remains in the hands of the few elite from central Sudan and Khartoum there would be no stability in Sudan. In your opinion how can that power be restructured in the interests of all the regions of the Sudan?

[Dhol] Sudan is geographically the largest in Africa. It also has a multi-ethnic society. It is a country of many nationalities with heterogeneous cultures, traditions, customs, and many religions. For such a country the most suited system is a strong federal or even republican system. It is this system alone which can grant equality, democracy, and justice. It is this system which will remove fundamental oppression and national oppression and domination by one or more nationalities of the majority. The structure of state power in the Sudan must be restructured and democratized. Fundamental discrimination based on religion, race, and origin must be removed and Sudan must be — must go federal, otherwise Sudan faces a very miserable future.

[Deng] At the end of this interview, we would like to thank you very much Comrade Dhol for having found the time to afford us this interview. Until we meet again in the near future, Radio SPLA wishes you every success in your time in the SPLM.

[Dhol] Thank you very much.

TUNISIA

Expulsion of Workers From Libya 'Still Proceeding'

LD131633 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The National Security Public Directorate issued a statement today which said that the process of expelling Tunisian workers from Libya is still proceeding, and that 688 persons were deported between midday 12 August 1985 and midday 13 August 1985.

ETHIOPIA

Cuban Communist Party Official Arrives for Visit

EA132039 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade (Hori Horeskiy), Cuban Communist Party Politburo member and secretary, arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon at the head of an 11-member high-ranking party delegation.

During his (?11) day working visit to revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade (Hori Horeskiy) will hold talks with senior officials on relations and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

On arrival in Addis Ababa, Comrade (Hori Horeskiy) was met at Bole International Airport by Comrades Shimeles Mazengia, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Ashagre Yigletu, WPE Central Committee member and secretary; and Francisco Cabrera, the Cuban ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia.

TANZANIA

Uganda's General Okello Visits Dar es Salaam

Meets With Nyerere

EA131501 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] President Nyerere today held talks with the chairman of the Uganda Military Council and head of state of Uganda, General Tito Okello, at the State House in Dar es Salaam.

According to a State House statement, the talks which lasted for more than 2 hours, focused on the military situation in Uganda since the overthrow of the former President Dr Milton Obote. Gen Okello and his delegation arrived in Dar es Salaam this morning from Kampala. This is his second visit to Tanzania since he took over power in Uganda last month.

The statement said the talks at the State House were also attended by Lieutenant General Bazilio Okello Olara, the new chief of defense forces, Colonel Gurd Wilson Toko, the vice chairman of the Military Council and the minister for defense, and Dr Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, minister for internal affairs and leader of Uganda Democratic Party [DP]. Others were Olara (Otiyo) Otuno, the minister for foreign affairs; Brigadier Zeddi Maruru, member of the Military Council; Major Dr John (Kweya), member of the Military Council; Major Jacob (Luwum), member of the Military Council; and Justin [name indistinct] Okoth, secretary to the Military Council.

On the Tanzanian side the meeting was also attended by the minister for foreign affairs, Ben Mkapa, the principal secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs, Paul Rupia, and other government officials.

After the talks, Gen Okello and his delegation had lunch with Mwalimu Nyerere and later left Dar es Salaam for home.

Fails To Meet Rebels

EA131944 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Peace talks between Uganda's new military rulers and the country's strongest guerrilla group failed to take place today as was earlier scheduled. Uganda's head of state General Tito Okello held talks with Tanzania President Julius Nyerere, but failed to meet the leader of the National Resistance Movement [NRM], Mr Yoweri Museveni.

Diplomatic sources said that the failure of the meeting considerably increased the prospect of further bloodshed in Uganda.

The NRM, which has been fighting against the government of deposed President Milton Obote for the last 5 years, did not issue a statement on its failure to take part in the talks.

Omani State Minister 'Abdallah Conducts Visit

Talks With Mkapa

EA140148 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1900 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania and Oman have agreed on several areas in which they could promote cooperation in trade and other bilateral matters. Agreement was reached today during official talks between the foreign minister, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, and the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah. During the talks, the two ministers discussed the Middle East, the Iran-Iraqi war, the recent Southern African Development Coordination Conference meeting, and the OAU summit held in Addis Ababa last month. A Foreign Ministry official said the talks were fruitful.

Mr 'Abdallah, who is heading a 7-man delegation, is now in Zanzibar for talks with officials of the Zanzibar revolutionary movement. Earlier today, the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs held talks with President Nyerere at his Msasani residence.

Arrives in Zanzibar

EA132038 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili
1600 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Zanzibar — Mr Yusue ibn 'Abdallah al-Alawi, the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Zanzibar this evening for a 2-day visit. He was met on arrival at the airport by Maulidi Makame, the minister of health [name and title as heard], and other party and government officials.

UGANDA

National Resistance Reportedly Overruns Masaka

Entebbe Airport Closed

EA141037 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 14 Aug 85 p 1

["Masaka Falls to Guerrillas," by *THE STANDARD* reporter]

[Excerpt] Reports reaching Kampala yesterday evening claimed that guerrilla forces belonging to the National Resistance Army [NRA], commanded by former defense minister Yoweri Museveni, had overrun Uganda's third biggest town, Masaka, 80 miles west of Kampala, disarmed soldiers of the Uganda Army and taken control of the area. Other reports also said Entebbe Airport was closed and flights to the airport cancelled. Travellers from Masaka, reported that NRA forces marched into the town yesterday evening and ordered Uganda troops to surrender and hand their arms to them.

Other reports stated that the NRA forces were heading towards Kampala. Efforts to get a confirmation of the reports on telephone proved futile.

Kenya Airways has cancelled its scheduled flights to Uganda until further notice, *THE STANDARD* learned yesterday. The cancellation of the flights by the national flag carrier was taken following the closure yesterday of the Entebbe International Airport. The closure of the airport only 4 days after it was reopened, was communicated to *THE STANDARD* by a spokesman of Kenya Airways. Quoting their area manager in Kampala, the Kenya Airways spokesman said: Entebbe Airport is closed down today further clarification is issued. [Sentence as published] The spokesman said that a flight by DC-9 No KQ 410, scheduled for 1:30 P.M. today has therefore been cancelled forthwith. Reservations staff of the Kenya Airways were instructed to ring all the passengers booked for the flight, more than 20 in all, informing them of the cancellation, the spokesman further said.

Maruru Denies Fighting

EA141053 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1011 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] A member of the Military Council, Brigadier Maruru, has explained that foreign media reports claiming towns in the western part of the country have been captured by the National Resistance Army [NRA] are false.

Brig Maruru told pressmen this morning that since the cease-fire was mutually declared UNLA [Ugandan National Liberation Army] and NRA personnel have been living together in some places even as near as Bombo. He said that there has been no incidents of fighting between the two sides.

He disclosed that recently UNLA officers in Luwero went to discuss cease-fire issue with NRA officers. The brigadier clarified that a number of NRA personnel are traveling from their bases to see their relatives in their home areas and this should not be misunderstood to be capturing areas because they do not fight anybody and have proper movement orders [as heard].

He said, however, that isolated cases of disarming had taken place in areas where some soldiers were misbehaving. Such guns were taken to UNLA barracks.

The internal affairs minister, Mr Ssemogerere, told pressmen that the latest report from the police in Masaka said the town is calm and no disturbances had taken place at all.

Col Toko Urges Calm

EA141322 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] We have a special announcement. The Vice Chairman of the Military Council, who is also the minister of defense, Colonel Gurd Wilson Toko called upon the people of Uganda, particularly those residing in Kampala city, to remain calm and to go about their business normally.

Col Gurd Wilson Toko reassured the public, after a lunch time panic in the middle of Kampala when people started running away from their places of work, that rumors of an attack on Kampala by Museveni's forces are completely untrue.

He said that the situation in Kampala is under control and assured the public that Ugandan National Liberation Army are ready and capable of containing any eventuality in the whole country.

No Further Okello Efforts To Meet Museveni

AB141234 Dakar PANA in English 1125 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 14 Aug (SHIHATA/PANA) — The Uganda Government will not make any other efforts to convene another meeting with the rebel leader Yoweri Museveni after the latter's failure to show up at yesterday's meeting without an explanation, the Ugandan head of state, Gen. Tito Okello declared in Kampala yesterday.

Commenting on the failure of the meeting because of Mr. Museveni's non attendance in an interview at Dar es Salaam airport Gen. Okello explained his disappointment at the failure of the meeting which he said was designed for the rehabilitation of Uganda.

The general said it appeared Mr. Museveni was not in favour of Uganda's development for if he was, he would have turned up. "I do not understand why he did not show up since the meeting was for discussing how best to rehabilitate Uganda," he said.

On the Ugandan situation the general refuted reports that there was still some fighting, adding that the country was calm. He said he was aware that the former Ugandan leader, Mr. Milton Obote was in Kenya though the Kenyan Government has not confirmed this.

Answering a question on whether he had made any physical contact with Mr. Museveni, the general said the only contact he had with the rebel leader who conducted a four-year guerrilla war was through telex when he told him that he had transport problems in going to the meeting.

In another development the Ugandan chief-of-staff defence forces, Lt. Gen Bazilio Olara Okello said the former president, Milton Obote was a wanted man in Uganda to answer charges of murder.

In a brief interview at the airport Lt. Gen Okello said he did not think the Ugandan people would warmly welcome Obote because of his murderous acts during his reign.

"We don't need Obote anymore in Uganda," he stressed.

Gen. Okello expressed his satisfaction over his meeting with President Nyerere saying they were very cordial and successful.

Foreign Minister Says Door Open to NRA for Talks

EA141503 Kampala Domestic Service in English
400 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Following the failure of the leaders of the National Resistance Army, NRA, to turn up for peace talks with the Ugandan leaders in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Olaru Otunu, has said the government is still keeping the door opened for talks with NRA. He told a press conference in Kampala today that the government is committed to its policy of ending armed conflicts in the country and give the people the peace and stability they require.

He said arrangements for the Dar es Salaam talks remain unchanged and any matters arising will be discussed. Mr Olara Otunu explained what happened in Dar es Salaam. He said the Ugdnda Government delegation led by the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello, did everything possible to hold the talks with Mr Yoweri Museveni and his NRA groups. He said they waited the whole day in Dar es Salaam for the arrival of NRA groups from Nairobi, but they did not come in spite of the clearance given from State House, Dar es Salaam.

The minister dismissed allegations that the venue had been changed from Arusha to Dar es Salaam at the last moment. He said Dar es Salaam has been accepted by both groups when the schedule changed form Saturday to yesterday.

NRA Spokesman on Nonattendence at Talks, Fighting

MB131804 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 13 Aug 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Today's much heralded peace talks in Dar es Salaam between Uganda's new head of state Major General Tito Okello and Yoweri Museveni, leader of the rebel National Resistance Army [NRA], came to nothing when Museveni failed to turn up and back in Uganda there have been reports of NRA forces moving into towns such as Mbarara in the southwest and Masaka only 60 miles from the capital, Kampala. Robin White has just called up the NRA's spokesman in Nairobi, Dr (Samson Kiteka), and asked him why they hadn't attended the meeting in Dar es Salaam.

[Begin recording] [(Kiteka)] You see, 2 days ago, we passed a statement stating that we are quite willing to participate in peace talks with the leaders of the Ugandan National Liberation Army [UNLA] provided the following conditions were fulfilled:

The UNLA delegation does not participate in the talks as a government delegation, meaning that General Tito Okello attends the said peace talks (?not) as head of state but as the leader of the UNLA.

[White] And you are saying that these conditions were not fulfillied?

[(Kiteka)] No, they were not. But all the same, we were told last evening that they wanted us to go to Dar es Salaam. We said we will go. And this morning, we chartered a plane to go down to Dar but we couldn't get the clearance from the other end.

[White] From who, from the Tanzanians?

[(Kiteka)] From the Tanzania Government, and we have been waiting the whole day.

[White] Did they give you any explanation for that?

[(Kiteka)] No. Well, they haven't given us any explanation.

[White] So, are you blaming Tanzania for your failure to take part in these talks?

[(Kiteka)] Yes, because they didn't give us the clearance. I mean we couldn't take the plane to Tanzania territory without clearance.

[White] So, what is going to happen now?

[(Kiteka)] Well, I can't say because we only learned from Radio Uganda tonight that the delegation is back to Uganda.

[White] But, are you prepared to go and meet them at some other time and some other venue?

[(Kiteka)] Well, if they want it, because they are making things difficult. We told them that we can meet them in Arusha or in Bungoma in Kenya or in Uganda itself.

[(White)] There are reports today that you men have been moving into various towns in western Uganda and even into Masaka, which is quite close to Kampala.

[(Kiteka)] It is true.

[White] Why are you doing that?

[(Kiteka)] Well I can't say. I can't comment on that.

[White] But are you now in control of Masaka?

[(Kiteka)] Well, I can't say definitely. But I hope we are.

[White] There are also reports that you are intending to actually march on Kampala, is that true?

[(Kiteka)] Well I can't say that. I can't comment on that.

[White] But you are not denying it?

[(Kiteka)] Sorry, I can't say yes or no.

[White] But can we take it that you are now thinking in terms of a military solution now as you seem to be unable to ...

[(Kiteka), interrupting] No, no, no. That was not our intention at all. But as I have just stated: We said we want these peaceful talks to take place. Now, we chartered a plane today, this morning, and we were only told yesterday that we are going to Dar es Salaam instead of Arusha. Then, what could we do? And now, we asked for clearance from the Tanzania Government, they didn't give us the clearance. We have been waiting for the whole day, what else could one do?

Anti-Obote Group Condemns Mbarara Takeover

EA131635 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] One of the organizations which have been fighting the former Obote regime, the Uganda Federal Democratic Movement, Fedemo, has condemned the reported takeover of Mbarara by the National Resistance Army of Yoweri Museveni and declared that it will join any force which is ready to defend peace and security in Uganda in general and Buganda region, where it is operating, in particular. The commander of the Fedemo, Captain George Nkwanga said today that it is clear from Mr Museveni's statement, carried by overseas radio stations, that as far as Museveni is concerned the cease-fire had been broken.

It is further clear that Mr Museveni has declared war on the present Uganda Government against which, he said, he has no quarrel. Such an act, he declared, is not in the interest of Uganda. He stressed that it is pregnant with dangers of hostility leading to continued loss of lives and property.

Capt Nkwanga said his movement stands firm on its declared intention of negotiating peace without preconditions. Our movement further states in very clear terms, he added, that it will never against see Buganda used as a battleground. Our movement, therefore, declares categorically that as far as from now on it will join all the forces ready to defend peace and security in Uganda in general and Buganda in particular.

He said any Museveni forces on the soil of Buganda must remove themselves otherwise they must accept responsibility for the declaration of hostility by Museveni and all its attendant dangers. Capt Nkwanga appealed to all Baganda not to give santuary to any of Museveni forces and not to cooperate with them in any form of murder. It is time, he declared, to resist forces bent on continued blood letting. He added that notwithstanding this statement, the grounds given in the Fedemo official document delivered to the government shall remain the irreducible minimum of their demands.

At Least 14 Killed in Jinja Looting Spree

EA131539 Dakar PANA in English 1459 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Nairobi, 13 Aug (KNA/PANA) — At least 14 people were killed in Jinja, Uganda's second largest town, when soldiers went on a shooting and looting spree, reports reaching Nairobi say.

The shooting is reported to have started on Saturday (10th August) night and gone on until Sunday (11th August) morning. It started after scores of Ugandans who were released from detention at Luzira prison in Kampala on Saturday, arrived in Jinja.

Meanwhile, the fate of the talks between Uganda's military leaders and the main rebel group still hangs in the balance with the guerrillas sticking firm to tough conditions for their participation in any discussion.

A spokesman for the National Resistance Army (NRA) rebels is reported to have said his group has received no reply from the new leaders regarding the conditions they had set on Saturday and said that as a result, the NRA would not attend any talks.

The NRA had earlier said it will only attend the talks if Lt-Gen Tito Okello takes part as head of the Ugandan Army, and not as the head of state. It has also refused to recognize Okello's delegation as representing the government, saying it can only speak for the military.

The NRA, the largest and best-trained rebel group in the country ahd made it quite clear it wants a large slice of power in the future administration of the country.

The NRA is also bitterly opposed to Mr Paulo Muwanga's appointment as executive prime minister because it claims Muwanga rigged the elections which brought Milton Obote back to power in 1980.

The differences between the NRA and Mr Muwanga are aggravated by tribal alliances and Muwanga's past association with deposed President Obote and are made more complex by the position of the Democratic Party (DP), whose leader, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, was appointed minister for internal affairs by Lt-Gen Okello.

Although Mr Ssemogerere is from the Baganda tribe, from which both his party and the NRA draw support, the NRA is critical of his having accepted a cabinet post in an administration which was formed without the backing or consent of the NRA.

To many ordinary Baganda and NRA grassroots supporters, Mr Ssemogerere and Mr Muwanga (both from the Baganda tribe)

have sold out to Lt-Gen Okello, whose power base in the northern Acholi tribe, the traditional backbone of the army.

Muwanga Voices Support for Regional Cooperation

EA131921 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Paulo Muwanga has expressed Uganda's desire for any steps taken towards the formation of a regional cooperation for the former three partner states of the defunct East African community.

The prime minister, who was holding talks with the chief mediator in the interests of the former East African community, Dr Victor Umbricht, in Kampala, said the collapse of the community was highly regrettable. Mr Muwanga pointed out that Uganda had for several years been cherishing the dream of a true regional cooperation well before the formation of the [word indistinct] community. He said that Uganda did not hesitate to join the formation of the Kagera Basin, adding that the country intends to have membership once the Nile Basin takes formation.

Dr Victor Umbricht briefed him on the current progress towards the three countries regional cooperation. Dr Umrbicht paid tribute to the Uganda Government for its positive attitude towards the mediation talks. He was optimistic about the future of East Africa's regional cooperation and said its achievement will give the three states very good impressions not only in Africa but the world at large. He was also hopeful that Europe and the Americas will be more willing to extend their assitance to a regional community than with individual countries.

Group of Exiled Anti-Obote Soldiers Returns

EA131519 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] A group of ex-Ugandan soldiers who have been living in exile as a fighting force against Obote's government has returned home in response to the military administration's appeal to Ugandans still living in exile to return home.

Talking to newsmen in Kampala, the leader of the group, Major General Isaac Lumago [former defense minister in Amin's government], said the call made by General Tito Okello's government was a good gesture for humanity and was considered as a basis for development in Uganda. He said they came back to show their desire for unity, peace and harmony.

He said about 190 Ugandans are still in exile in the Sudan and about 36,000 in Zaire and would be repatriated by the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] if security in Uganda improves. Other members of the group included Colonel (Eli Aseni), Captain (Ali Chama), and Mr (Konstance Embatiya).

Two Former Ministers Deny Detention Reports

EA131531 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Two former cabinet ministers in the former government have described as false and malicious reports in a Kampala weekly newspaper that they had been detained. The former ministers of culture and community development, Dr James Rwanyarare, and of lands, minerals and water resources, Mr Max Choudry, said they are free and happy at their homes in Kampala.

TU Leader Welcomes Government's Initial Steps

EA131621 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The National Organization of Trade Unions, NOTU, has welcomed the initial steps the head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, and the Military Council have taken to consult both the leaders of political parties and guerrilla groups as a good beginning and a foundation of good will.

In a message of congratulations to the general on his appointment as chairman of the Military Council and head of state, the acting secretary general of NOTU, Mr (Sablichils Okolomo), said the steps taken so far are appreciated by the union, because Ugandans have been crying for a government of national unity to avoid power struggles, the destruction of lives and properties. Your personal commitment to end bloodshed in Uganda, he added, is very encouraging and all peace-loving Ugandans should now add their efforts to yours to pave the way for peace, stability, and progress.

To achieve these noble objectives, Mr (Okolomo) suggested that the military personnel and the police should be directed to strictly observe discipline. They should not also allow themselves to be used by civilians or any other person to cause harassment to civilians on tribal grounds neither should they be allowed to be used to settle old scores or differences. NOTU appealed to the government to take necessary steps to guard against the inhuman practice.

The organization pledged the total support and loyalty to Gen Tito Okello and the government. Finally they called for a meeting with the head of state at an appropriate time to discuss the problems affecting the trade union movement in Uganda and Uganda in general.

In a separate message to the executive prime minister, Mr Paulo Muwanga, Mr (Okolomo) said the members of NOTU have no doubt in their minds that with his vast experience both as a politician and an administrator he will steer Uganda in stability peace and prosperity. We promise you as a social partners and builders of Uganda, he added, that we shall rally behind you through all times.

CHAD

GUNT Claims Government Resumes 'Repressive' Acts

AB131208 Paris AFP in English 0757 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Brazzaville, Aug 13 (AFP) — The main armed opposition movement in Chad has accused the government of Hissein Habre of resuming repressive anti-insurgency operations in the south of the country.

A statement issued here in the Congolese capital yesterday by the Chadian Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT) accused government forces of razing 25 villages in the Doba District of Logone Oriental Province. It said several people had been killed in the burned villages and others were reported missing.

GUNT said that two district chiefs, named as Joseph Mairo and Nadjibe Mitta, had been detained in a Doba prison and that 15 other local dignitaries had disappeared after being beaten and taken away by soldiers.

GUNT, headed by former President Goukouni Oueddei, controls the northern half of Chad with Libyan backing and claims to control several southern rebel groups with which the government says it has been negotiating in recent months. It said those arrested or killed had been accused of supporting the rebels.

President Habre made a number of much-publicized tours in the economically important south earlier this year and it was reported that a large number of southern rebels had rallied to the government. During anti-insurgency operations in the region a year ago, his army, largely made up of northerners, was widely accused by residents of atrocities against civilians.

GABON

Concern Expressed Over Government in Exile

AB131705 Paris AFP in French 1520 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Libreville, 13 Aug (AFP) — Gabon is "concerned" by the announcement in Paris Monday of the formation of a Gabonese government in exile, it was learned on Tuesday from aides at the presidency in Libreville.

The Gabonese Council of Ministers which meets Wednesday will no doubt be briefed on this dossier, the same circles added. No official reaction will, however, be given before the end of the independence festivities on 17 August 1985.

Aides of the president of the Republic of Gabon state that the highest authorities of the French state were alerted [words indistinct] the same sources add, of disturbing French-Gabonese relations.

In a communique published on Monday in Paris, the Movement for National Redress (Morena, banned in Gabon) announced the formation of a government in exile led by Max Anicet Koumba-Mbabinga.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Receives Senegalese, Beninese Ministers

AB132046 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1603 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Aug (AZAP) — MPR founding chairman Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko today received messages from his counterparts Abdou Diouf and Mathieu Kerekou. The messages were delivered to him at Mont Ngaliema by Ibrahim Fall and Frederic Affo, foreign ministers of Senegal and Benin, respectively.

The contents of these personal messages were not disclosed, but the two envoys, in their statements to the press, insisted on excellent relations between their respective heads of state and Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko — relations that explain the frequent holding of high-level discussions on issues of common interest and bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

The Senegalese minister explained that the relations between Zaire and his country are exemplary and based largely on friendship, solidarity, and mutual understanding.

To this effect, he explained that he discussed with the head of state issues of bilateral cooperation and developments in the situation in Africa and the rest of the world. Concerning Africa, the Senegalese statesman affirmed his faith in the OAU and expressed the view that the experience of this quarter century of independence by African countries shows that Africa can find its salvation only in unity and solidarity.

Concerning the creation of a league of black African states, the Senegalese minister asserted that he did not have the time necessary to discuss it during this audience with Field Marshal Mobutu.

The Beninese minister stated that he received from Field Marshal Mobutu very useful recommendations and advice on what Africa must do to strengthen the solidarity of its states and people in order to combat effectively the negative effects of the economic crisis that hinders the social development of the popular masses.

BURKINA FASO

Niger Minister Discusses Meeting With Sankara

AB140837 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Late yesterday evening, Captain Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso, granted an audience to Niger Information Minister Daouda Diallo who brought a message from the Niger head of state to the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR]. Here is the Niger minister on his talks with the chairman of the CNR:

[Begin recording] [Diallo] You know there are excellent relations between Burkina Faso and Niger and between President Thomas Sankara and President Seyni Kountche. For this reason, the two governments regularly hold consultations on bilateral cooperation and on the subregional and African political and economic situation, as well as on the situation in the world. It is therefore in line with our policy of permanent consultations that I have come to Ouagadougou where I have conveyed a message from President Kountche. The message touches precisely on the permanent consultations between our two governments.

[Unidentified reporter] Within the framework of the West African Economic Community [CEAO], the comrade president has decided to expel CEAO former [as heard] Secretary General Drissa Keita. How was the move received in Niger?

[Diallo] Well, the Government of Burkina Faso has decided to expel Drissa Keita. As you know, Niger respects the sovereignty of other states, as well as other governments' right to make any decisions they deem important on the conditions for residing on their territories. In this regard, Niger has nothing to say.

As a matter of fact, as Niger and Burkina Faso are two members of the CEAO, I certainly examined the issue with President Sankara who gave me a number of details relative to that decision which I am going to pass on to the Niger Government and to President Kountche. [End recording]

Checks Maintained Following Lifting of Curfew

AB131055 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpts] After the lifting of the curfew on 4 August by the comrade president of Burkina Faso, the chief of Defense Staff, Comrade Jean-Baptiste Lingani, met with the national press last night to brief them on the reasons for lifting the curfew and on the guidelines to be followed in order to avoid incidents and to prevent enemies of the Popular and Democratic Revolution, RDP, from seizing the opportunity to cause disturbances. Comrade Lingani first explained why the curfew has been lifted:

[Begin recording] [Lingani] I thank you for giving me the opportunity today to elaborate on the total lifting of the curfew. You know that virtually since 1982, at the time of the so-called Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress, our people have been living under the curfew. However, in view of the high level of revolutionary vigilance they have reached, it is now possible to totally lift the curfew. This is the result of our people's vigilance as well as their high level of political maturity. Our militant people have understood where their interests lie and have organized themselves to contribute to the defense and consolidation of the RDP. Such a high level of vigilance has thus accounted for the total lifting of the curfew, a major measure which the comrade president announced on 4 August 1985 on the occasion of the second anniversary of the RDP.

[Unidentified reporter] Following the lifting of the curfew, are there any special measures?

[Lingani] Yes, there are particular arrangements. There are guidelines to be observed from now following the total lifting of the curfew. First of all, one must understand that we cannot allow the counterrevolution and the reaction a free hand because you know that enemies of the revolution are still hidden among us and will seize every opportunity to disrupt the peace and quiet of our people. We must therefore organize ourselves. In this regard, we have already established a number of checks that are carried out at night — and also by day, but especially by night. You can now see Revolutionary Defense Committee [CDR] members in the streets, at some crossroads where they make checks. We have therefore already established permanent day and night checks involving the checks of identity cards, close watch on sensitive points, and checks of cars and even individuals. This will protect our people from any sabotage attacks and any action against their interests. In the first place, we will strengthen these checks. Then we will ask the militant and revolutionary people of Burkina Faso to understand the need for these checks and to help the forces of popular defense carry out this duty adequately. To this effect, we ask everyone always to carry his identity card or any other document that can enable the security agencies to carry out the checks. All Burkinabe citizens, both in the capital and in the provinces, should scrupulously obey the comrades in charge of the checks. When challenged, you must stop because failure to do so is dangerous and may cause mistakes, incidents, and even accidents. No one should try to go around the check points or to refuse to heed to challenges.

[Reporter] Comrade, after defining the sensitive points, can you explain to us the need for establising high-security zones in our revolutionary process?

[Lingani] Once again, I thank you for this very pertinent question. Here in Ouagadougou, we have already announced a number of high-security zones where security measures remain very strict. This should be recalled to our militant people. There are two major zones in Ouagadougou: the first is the presidency — the palace — and the headquarters of the Entente Council; the second zone is north of the engineers corps including the weapons and ammunitions depot. You still remember the recent tragic accident there which killed some of our valiant militants guarding the depot. We would not like to continue to expose the depot and the lives of our militants. [End recording]

IVORY COAST

Malian Foreign Minister Meets President, Comments

AB132215 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, the Malian minister of foreign affairs, was received in audience late this afternoon by the head of state at his private residence in Cocody. The Malian foreign minister, who expressed his great pleasure at the president of the republic's readiness to make himself available, refused to disclose the contents of the message he brought from President Moussa Traore:

[Begin recording] [Beye] I would first like to respectfully express my gratitude to Mr President of the Republic of Ivory Coast who, as you are aware, agreed to grant me audience immediately after my arrival from Bamako with a message from his younger brother President Moussa Traore. You will understand very well that this gesture is an expression of high and warm esteem for President Moussa Traore and the Malian people and we are highly moved by this. When one considers President Houphouet-Boigny's progam of activities and his heavy responsibilities, one is impressed by this gesture. I had a fraternal message to be conveyed to President Houphouet-Boigny, and this is just what I have done. I ask that you be indulgent enough to allow the contents of this message and the reply that has just been given me to remain between the two heads of state within the framework of their fraternal consultations to ensure the equilibrium and stability of our subregion.

[First unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, your country was recently hit hard by drought, but the latest news from your country reports the onset of the rains. Can one expect a good harvest for the coming years?

[Beye] May God bless you, and I also thank you for following with interest developments in the situation of my country. Your comments are correct. Since 17 June this year, the rains have started and have been falling well throughout the country. Let me quickly knock wood because these rains must continue up to 10 to 15 October when we think we would have overcome the problem and we will give great thanks to God.

[Second unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, may we ask you what is the situation of the recent misunderstanding between Burkina Faso and the CEAO [West African Economic Community] secretary general who, as we know, is a Malian?

[Beye] He is a Malian placed at the disposal of the community. Therefore, it is only the community authorities who have the competence to give you information on this matter.

[First reporter] Mr Minister, according to political observers, Mali seems determined to take active part in the peaceful solution to African conflicts. Concerning the Chadian conflict, how do you intend to contribute to the solution of that problem?

[Beye] As you know, this is part of our country's vocation; it is also linked with our history and our geographical position as a land-locked country, and philosophy on African unity. The part that Mali can play in the search for a solution to the tragedy tearing our Chadian brothers apart falls perfectly within the framework of the OAU resolution adopted last year and confirmed this year, which calls for President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to pursue his efforts and which also invites any African head of state who has any trump cards for the solution of this conflict to place these cards at his disposal to help our Chadian brothers to reconcile. Mali will continue with its options within this framework. [End recording]

It should be recalled that Defense Minister Jean Konan Banny took part in the audience as well as the Malian ambassador to Ivory Coast Siragatou Ibrahima Cisse.

NIGERIA

Minister Supports Iraqi Request on OPEC Quota

AB132135 Lagos International Service in English
1630 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Nigeria will support any Iraqi request for oil quota increase within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC. This is because most of the time, the views of Nigeria on OPEC have been well received by the Gulf states. The Nigerian minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, stated this in Lagos yesterday when he received the outgoing Iraqi ambassador, Mr Safa' al-Falaki. Prof David-West told the ambassador that he would champion the cause of a contingency plan which he suggested (?to OPEC). The scheme, he said, would enable the organization to accommodate any of its members such as warring Iraq and Iran, and countries whose depressed economies are in a state of emergency.

The Iraqi ambassador said that his country was willing to cooperate with Nigeria in her refinery projects and manpower development program.

SIERRA LEONE

DK Official Meets President, Foreign Minister

AB131448 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The vice president of Democratic Kampuchea [DK], Khieu Samphan, who is on a 5-day visit to Sierra Leone, yesterday morning paid a courtesy call on President Siaka Stevens at State House. Mr Khieu Samphan conveyed warm greetings from the Kampuchean leader and registered his country's gratitude and appreciation to President Stevens and his government for the recognition given to Democratic Kampuchea.

The visiting vice president noted with admiration Sierra Leone's long political stability under the leadership of President Stevens. He also advised President Stevens on developments in his country.

President Stevens, who was delighted to welcome Vice President Khieu Samphan to Sierra Leone, said he and his government

have been following carefully the struggle over the years, adding that he believed that country deserved our recognition. He sincerely hoped their struggle would not go in vain and wished them every success in their bid for total independence. Dr Stevens told the visiting Kampuchean vice president that he would continue to follow closely events in that part of the world and promised Sierra Leone would grant whatever assistance it could. Foreign Affairs Minister, Abdul Karim Koroma, presented Vice President Khieu Samphan and delegation to the head of state.

Earlier, the delegation called on the minister of foreign affairs, Abdul Karim Koroma, to brief him on the current situation in Kampuchea. Detailed background to the liberation struggle in Vietnam [as heard] between 1975 and 1979 was also provided. The Kampuchean vice president said his country was a small one with only 7 million people who were attacked by Vietnamese forces with the view to eliminating them. He conveyed his government's profound gratitude to the government and people of Sierra Leone, and especially to President Siaka Stevens for this country's recognition of the Coalition Government of Kampuchea. He also expressed the hope that with this country's support and that of neighboring countries with Kampuchea, his government would soon succeed in their aims and objectives.

Responding, Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma assured the Kampuchean delegation of Sierra Leone's great sympathy over the (?situation) in that part of the world which he described as disturbing in the interest of world peace.

General Momoh Addresses Rally in Makeni
AB131740 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The secretary general and leader of the ruling All People's Congress [APC] Major General Joseph Saidu Momoh, began his campaign (?tour) for the presidency in Makeni over the weekend. Addressing a mammoth crowd at the Makeni Teachers College auditorium, Maj Gen Momoh appealed to all those with ideas that would help in the development of the nation to communicate with his campaign committee. He gave the assurance that all suggestions would be carefully looked into. The secretary general said the country does not need armchair critics but those who honestly want to contribute to the development of the nation. He emphasized that he was only the leader and secretary general of the party, while President Siaka Stevens is still the president of Sierra Leone.

Maj Gen Momoh promised that he would give of his best to live up to the expectation of the people of Sierra Leone. Up to now, he said, he seemed to be surrounded by well-meaning lieutenants who were willing to work in the interest of this nation. He however, warned all those would want to rally round purely for position, backbiting, and gossip to keep off, as he would not encourage them.

On discipline, Maj Gen Momoh condemned those who believed that the APC was disorganized. He cited the last APC delegates conference, which he said was able to divert this country from the brink of the cliff. He spoke of the state of the party and sovereignty. He said that party functionaries cannot execute their functions effectively without money. He appealed to those pioneers of the party who had been disillusioned for one reason or the other to return to the fold. At this point of our development, every Sierra Leonean must now begin to ask himself what he can do for this country and not what Sierra Leone can do for him, he emphasized.

He said those who (?smuggled) the country's gold and diamonds are aided and abetted by Sierra Leoneans for a pittance. He appealed to those without the means of employment to return to their respective areas and engage in agriculture.

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports 209 FAPLA Troops, 13 Cubans Killed

MB140640 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Excerp] A total of 209 FAPLA soldiers and 13 Cubans were killed and 423 weapons captured by UNITA during the first 15 days of July. This was revealed in an official communique [words indistinct].

LESOTHO

Only Ruling Party Candidates Nominated in Maseru

MB141152 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Only candidates on the ruling Basotho National Party were nominated at nomination courts in Maseru this morning, when candidates were named for the coming general elections in Lesotho.

Our correspondent reports that several thousand people attended the sittings of the nomination courts in Maseru and surrounding areas. Nominations took place from 0900 this morning to midday.

The chief electoral officer, Mr Mphosi Matete, said he would announce the names of the nominated candidates this evening.

The leaders of the five main opposition parties yesterday threatened to pull out of the elections if they were not supplied with voters' registers in time.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Receives South African Foreign Minister

MB140458 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] At about 1900 yesterday, Marshal Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received Roelof Botha, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of South Africa. The audience lasted for about 1 and 1/2 hours. Roelof Botha was carrying a message from South African President Pieter Botha. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

Chissano Returns From Visits to Egypt, Congo

MB131420 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo this evening after a period of about 2 weeks during which he made an official visit to Egypt and a working visit to the Congo. Examining the result of his visit, Joaquim Chissano pointed out that great prospects for cooperation have been opened, particularly in Egypt, where our relationship was not yet well developed. The visit to the Congo has enabled us to broaden the already existing cooperation and exchange experience on the struggle waged by both countries for development, the minister said.

Renamo Claims Zimbabwe Army Killed Civilians

PA141300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1128 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Lisbon, 14 Aug (EFE) — The National Resistance of Mozambique (Renamo) anti-government guerrilla group has reported that troops from Zimbabwe operating in Mozambique killed 1,237 and wounded 3,579 civilians in 1 week.

In a communique released in Lisbon, Renamo said that the alleged slaughter took place in central Sofala and Manica Provinces, and that there will be probably many more victims in areas not yet under guerrilla control.

In each case, the guerrillas accused the repressive internationalist forces operating in Mozambique of keeping Samora Machel in power.

According to the communique issued by Renamo, there are 10 battalions of the Zimbabwean Army operating in Mozambique supported by armored tanks, helicopters, and helicopter gunships operated by British pilots.

Four battalions operate in the Vanduzi area, Manica Province, and two others operate in the Changari sector in the same province.

The other four battalions have been assigned to an area starting from Semacueza in the central coast's Sofala Province.

According to residents of Mozambique, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has reported that he is willing to send up to 30,000 men to Mozambique who, according to Renamo, will be financed by a British financial source and will have logistical support from Tanzania.

NAMIBIA

12 Injured by Landmine Explosion Near Angola Border

MB131851 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Twelve people have been injured in a landmine explosion in northern Namibia. The incident near the Angolan border occurred when a vehicle they were traveling in detonated the landmine.

The injured, among them six women and three children, have been taken to hospital and are being treated for shrapnel wounds, broken limbs, and shock.

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Returns From Tour, Comments

MB140545 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has concluded his short visit to four of the independent states in southern Africa with talks in Maputo with President Samora Machel of Mozambique. The meeting last night was preceeded by talks with senior government officials in Lesotho, Ciskei, and Transkei in the course of the day.

Mr Botha conveyed a special message from the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to President Machel, but no details of its contents have been disclosed, or of the nature of the Maputo meeting.

Our political news staff reports that the talks in Lesotho took place on Mr Botha's initiative. They were held with the Lesotho minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, who was acting on behalf of the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Vincent Makhele. Mr Botha said that the talks, on matters of common interest to South Africa and Lesotho, had been frank, and he described relations between the two countries as cordial.

Questioned by newsmen about the current unrest in South Africa, he said that conflict in any southern African country affected all the other countries in the region. It was the responsibility of these countries to curb violence, as all would suffer if violence persisted.

Mr Botha declined to comment on the content of his talks in Maseru. Referring to his visit to Ciskei and Transkei, Mr Botha said that talks with the two countries' president had dealt with such matters as job opportunities, an improvement in living standards, regional problems, and the present unrest. He was highly satisfied with the discussions, and would be conveying the views of President Sebe and President Matanzima as well as their proposals, to President Botha.

Last week before his European trip, Mr Botha paid visits to the presidents of Venda and Bophuthatswana.

Foreign Ministry Statement

MB140527 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2152 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 13, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, visited Maseru, Bisho, Umtata, and Maputo today.

A statement issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Pretoria tonight said Mr Botha held discussions in Maseru with the Lesotho minister of information and broadcasting, Mr D.T. Sixishe. Mr Sixishe was representing the Lesotho foreign minister, Mr V.M. Makhele, who was away from Maseru.

The statement said: "The meeting was arranged at the suggestion of the South African foreign minister to review important matters of mutual concern in the bilateral relations with the two countries. The talks were frank and candid."

Before his departure from Maseru, media reporters asked Mr Botha why the South African Government had threatened to repatriate Basotho workers from South Africa, and Mr Botha replied that was not true.

"In his recent statement on this matter in Potchefstroom, the state president merely pointed out the consequences which might flow from the disinvestment campaign."

In-depth discussions were held in Bisho and later in Umtata on the question of tackling the problem of job creation opportunities in Ciskei and Transkei, and improving the living conditions of the people of the two countries. "Regional problems were discussed as well as the current disturbances in the region.

"Mr Botha was highly satisfied with the exchange of views with the presidents of Ciskei and Transkei and indicated that he would be reporting on suggestions made by these two leaders to the South African state president."

In Maputo, Mr Botha held disucssions with President Samora Machel and two ministers. He conveyed a special message from President Botha to President Machel."

Details of Botha's Comments on Mandela Release

MB131847 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1825 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 13, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, told visiting U.S. Congressman Mr Stephen Solarz yesterday that advisors of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela were not interested in his freedom on condition he renounced violence because they wanted him to lead the movement of violence in South Africa.

This is according to an extract from the transcript of the conversation they had yesterday afternoon, and which was released tonight by the State president's office in Pretoria.

At a press conference after his meeting with the president, Mr Solarz said Mr Botha had indicated the government would not relase Mandela unconditionally, and that the ANC leader was being kept in prison for the same reason the Western powers were keeping Rudolph Hess in a West Berlin jail.

According to the transcripts extract, Mr Botha said he thought Hess should be released. Hess, as was the case with Mandela and his organisation, was responsible for the killing of people, but the question was why Hess, who was nearly 100 years old, was kept in jail.

"Those are the same moral reasons why I do not want to keep an old man in jail, if I can help it."

It was for this reason he had offered Mandela freedom on condition he renounced violence, and the "whole world" had said this was a fair condition.

After this offer, Transkei's President Kaiser Matanzima had approached Mr Botha for permission to see Mandela on the grounds that he was a cousin in the same royal Xhosa family.

This had been agreed to, but Mandela had refused to see President Matanzima.

Another member of the family had been sent, with a letter in which President Matanzima offered him freedom (in Transkei) and a house.

"Mr Mandela refused it, because he is not interested in freedom, and his advisors are not interested in freedom for Mr Mandela. They are interested to let him lead the movement of violence in South Africa," Mr Botha reportedly told Mr Solarz.

Mr Botha asked Mr Solarz whether he should rearrest Mandela if he freed him unconditionally tomorrow and started perpetrating violence again.

According to the extract, Mr Solarz did not reply to this.

Hess was not freed because he perpetrated a sin against humanity, but was there a difference between this and the sins perpetrated by the ANC against humanity in South Africa, under the leadership of the Communist Party in London? the president asked.

Viljoen Discusses 'Drastic' Change in Future

MB131620 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1619 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 13, SAPA — The future position of whites in South Africa would be "radically different" to what it was today, and the youth would have to be prepared for the "many and drastic" changes lying ahead, the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said tonight.

"Political reform lies ahead in which the white will exchange his former position of dominance and only decision-maker for one of a partner in a new political dispensation.

"This will be characterised by self-determination for each population group over its own affairs but coupled with co-responsibility and joint decision-making for all communities — including the blacks — on general matters," he said.

Dr Viljoen was speaking at the annual congress in Esselin park of the S.A. Railways Women's Association, Sasvrou.

With the exception of legislative protection of own residential areas, schools and politics, the youth would have to prepare for a future in which the inherent ability and will of the white nation in South Africa to maintain its identity, and not legislation, would be decisive.

Good relationships between the different population groups would be of cardinal importance in future, and the youth could make an important contribution here.

Serious attention would have to be given to the warnings given in the recent Human Sciences Research Council report on inter-group relations in South Africa, Dr Viljoen said.

According to the report, there were indications of suspicion and prejudice among the different population groups, and particularly their youth, as a result of the too rigorous and absolute separation of communities.

"Our various communities — especially the youth — do not make contact and get to know and experience each other and there is not enough understanding.

"In my opinion, it is necessary for ample opportunities to be created for planned and structured contact on an ongoing basis between the youth of our different population groups to achieve sound human relations," Dr Viljoen said.

But such a process of "getting to know each other" did not have to take place at the cost of the policy of own residential areas and schools.

"It is precisely as a result of this built-in diversity that the need arises — at school and college level, too — that opportunities must be created in consultation with the communities and their leaders for their youth to meet, get to know each other, work together and play together," he said.

Further Remarks

MB131916 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says whites in South Africa should realize that their days as the dominant and only decision makers are over and that they will be partners with other population groups in a new dispensation.

Dr Viljoen was addressing the annual congress of the Railway Women's Association at Esselin Park. He said the new partnership would be distinguished by self-determination for each population group regarding its own affairs and joint decisionmaking on matters of general and common interest.

Dr Viljoen said that in addition to political reform, whites would experience a radical change in their circumstances on various levels in the future. He referred to the scrapping of job reservations and the equal competition for posts as well as greater occupational mobility as a result of the rapid development on technical levels.

Dr Viljoen said it had to be accepted that statutory measures for the protection of group interests would be gradually replaced by the voluntary division of communities in order to retain their identities.

Heunis Says Regional Councils To Begin 1 Jan
MB131519 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says he expects the first Regional Services Councils to be inaugurated on the 1st of January next year.

He said there was still a lot of preparatory work to be done, such as the demarcation of boundaries and the determination of the councils' functions. This was why a precise date could not be given.

Mr Heunis said at a news conference in Pretoria that it was decided during the meeting of the Action Committee of the Coordinating Council for Government Affairs to allow the four provincial administrators to determine the extent of the Regional Services Councils' authority. The administrators will also have to formulate the functions of the councils.

Commentary Says Reforms Evolutionary Process
MB140604 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "The Tempo of Reform"]

[Text] In the past few days, an almost hysterical intensity has been reached in the speculations and admonitions on what the state president could or should announce when he address the Natal congress of the ruling party tomorrow. It is understandable, but much of it is also dangeroudly misguided. Some of it is flagrant pressurizing for questionable motives, and must be disregarded.

On the other hand, much of it obviously stems from an acute sense of the urgency with which the national commitment to far-reacing reofrms must be put into effect. Now is not the time for the reform program to lose momentum. The country, all its communities, and the outside world — as it never ceases to remind us — are waiting for advances, of which notice has already been given in the past 6 months, to be translated into reality, and for visible progress in the negotiating of pressing constitutional questions.

Nor can there be any doubt that in moving towards the goals this coutnry has set for itself, some fundamental constitutional restructuring will have to be undertaken. But the view that has gained ground in various quarters, that the state president should dramatically unveil some kind of blueprint tomorrow, reflects confused thinking.

By implication, it demands that future constitutional arrangements affecting all groups should be the product of unilateral actions of the government — a demand that entirely negates the insistence of reformers that lasting solutions can only come about through negotiated agreements reached by all affected parties.

The fact is that the tempo of reform — what is possible at any given time in a country's political life — must be determined by the realities of its situation. Certainly, one of these realities is the attitude of Western governments and the damage South Africa could suffer as a result of pressures applied by them.

But the imperative determinants are to be found inside the country, not outside. They are to be found in the accountability of government to an electorate that must be properly informed, and persuaded of the need for changes, and they include the requirements that stability — the basis for any democratic reform — must be restored to the country.

There is the need for advances to be coordinated on all fronts: economic, social, and political, and at all levels, from local affairs to national government. Most important, the tempo of reform is determined by progress made in negotiations freely entered into by all community leaders, not just those nominated by the activist fringe.

The success with which South Africa responds to the challenge of creating a just and secure dispensation for all its peoples depends on action in all those areas. Like all political development, however, it is an evolutionary process. Its gains are cumulative. They are not achieved by suddenly producing blueprints.

PFP Seeks National Convention of Leaders
MB141309 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1251 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] President's Council, Aug 14, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party tabled a motion in the President's Council today calling on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to convene a national convention of leaders to bring about conciliation between the country's conflicting groups.

The appeal comes on the eve of Mr Botha's keenly-awaited speech at the Natal Congress of the National Party in Durban tomorrow night.

An urgent plea was also made to Mr Botha to issue a declaration of intent regarding the future political participation of blacks in South Africa, and to announce a planned timetable for the removal of discriminatory legislation.

Tabled in the name of Mr R.V. Carlisle, the motion urges the council to express its conviction that "the most urgent matter facing this country is the absence of meaningful black participation in the political dispensation."

Boesak Reports Receiving Death Threats
MB131526 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1452 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 13, SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak, leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and a United Democratic Front patron, has received a spate of death threats recently.

Brig G. Odendaal, divisional commissioner of police in the western Cape, confirmed today that Dr Boesak had informed him of

the telephone threats and said a senior officer had been appointed to investigate.

Dr Boesak learned of the threats from his secretary, Mrs Thelma Sacco, yesterday.

Minutes after he telephoned her to say he was going to Mitchell's Plain after pupils clashed with police yesterday, she received a call from a man who said: "If he goes to Mitchell's Plain, we'll kill him," Dr Boesak said.

"I was sitting in an attorney's office when we heard schoolchildren had been arrested and decided to investigate. I telephoned Mrs Sacco and told her.

"No one else could have known my movements but she received the call, from a man speaking English with a heavy Afrikaans accent, minutes after I spoke to her.

"Those responsible either have an uncanny knowledge of what goes on in my office or are eavesdropping on my telephone calls," Dr Boesak said.

Mrs Sacco later told him the death threats began last week. "She hadn't told me for fear of worrying me," Dr Boesak said.

UDF Treason Trial Adjourned Until September

MB131508 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1334 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Aug 13, SAPA — The judge president of Natal, Mr Justice John Milne, today adjourned the trial of 16 United Democratic Front members and associates on treason charges to September 2. Mr Justice Milne said he hoped to be in a position to give a ruling on objections to the indictment by the defence team on that date.

Before adjournment, Mr Justice Milne called counsel for the defence, Mr Ismail Mahomed, SC [senior counsel], and the deputy attorney general of Natal, Mr Nic Gey van Pittius, SC, to his chambers briefly.

Earlier, the judge amended the conditions of bail for the 16 to allow them to return to their homes within 36 hours of a hearing, instead of 24 hours as originally stipulated. Mr Mahomed asked for this concession because, he said, the number of airplane flights had been reduced and some of the accused were having difficulty reaching home within 24 hours. Mr Gey von Pittius did not object to the amendment.

Further Reportage on Durban Area Violence

Inquiry Call Supported

MB131653 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1613 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 13, SAPA — Support for a Durban City Council call for a commission of inquiry into the unrest in the city's black townships came today from various quarters.

The United Democratic Front and its associated member, the Natal Indian Congress [NIC], welcomed the call, but the NIC's acting president, Dr Farouk Meer, said a judicial investigation was needed.

At its meeting this week, the city council expressed "grave concern" at the extent of the violence, and decided to ask the South African and KwaZulu governments to appoint a commission to investigate the unrest.

The Progressive Federal Party's acting Natal leader, Mr Peter Gastro, said a commission headed by an individual acceptable to all parties would be the best way to get to the truth.

His party would support an inquiry provided the proceedings were open and all interested parties given an equal opportunity to present evidence.

The mayor of violence-torn Umlazi, the black township to the south of Durban, told SAPA he would give his wholehearted support for a full and proper inquiry.

He said events of the past several days had brought in their wake instability and fear and the time had come to get to the root causes of the unrest.

The mayor also said that after Inkatha, the Zulu movement, had stepped in, relative peace and calm had been restored.

"Anyone who is able to secure peace, security and stability in my township is most welcome."

The chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, declined to comment on the inquiry call.

But he told SAPA whatever happened "the tragedy of Inanda," in which lives had been lost and property destroyed, must not be allowed to be repeated.

The minister said he had toured Inanda and districts in the past few days and the extent of destruction to property owned by Indians had distressed him.

It had to be borne in mind that Inanda, which had always been regarded as an "integrated" area, was the centre of most of the most violence and looting of homes and shops, he said.

Mr Mahmoud Rajab, chief law and order spokesman for Solidarity, official opposition in the House of Delegates, said the root cause of the unrest and violence was the lack of political representation for blacks in the central legislature and only the state president could solve that problem.

Any commission of inquiry would be purely academic in the circumstances, he said, adding that the current economic recession and rising unemployment were factors which were conducive to exploitation for political purposes.

To secure peace and stability, blacks must be brought into parliament, Mr Rajab said.

The Natal leader of the National Party and minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, told SAPA in an interview today he expected the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange to refer to the Durban townships unrest at the party's congress in Durban later this week.

Inkatha's Dhlomo Defends Role

MB140950 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1838 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — The acting chief minister of KwaZulu and secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, today defended Inkatha's present role in keeping the peace in Umlazi and KwaMashu in Natal.

On Monday Dr Farouk Meer, a spokesman for the UDF and the Natal Indian Congress, said the formation of vigilante groups was viewed with the "greatest disquiet."

He said it would lead to a situation where Inkatha would "settle old scores" against its opponents.

Dr Dhlomo said the intention of Inkatha's intervention was to patrol the townships by means of "committees." If people interpreted these groups as "vigilantes," it was their interpretation.

He denied Inkatha was going to settle "old scores." The organizationwas only interested in the maintenance of law and order — a cornerstone of its political strategy.

He said Inkatha members who were trying to restore law and order were residents of Umlazi and KwaMashu. They were entitled to defend themselves.

"It is our duty to come to the rescue of our members if their lives and properties are threatened by the forces of lawlessness," Dr Dhlomo said.

Replying to a call from a Diakonia meeting in Durban yesterday calling for the disbanding of all armed vigilante groups, he said Inkatha had lost faith in Diakonia as an objective church group. Diakonia, as an affiliate of the UDF, was taking sides.

The curch organisation had heard "one-sided and biased" evidence from people associated with the UDF and they should have listened to Inkatha's account as well.

3 Killed; UDF Homes Burned

MB140700 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Three more people have been killed in the troubled Inanda area of Durban, the scene of runaway violence last week. Their deaths raised the death toll to at least 70 from that area alone. Although the affected townships are now quieter than last week, houses continue to be set alight. Here is Carmel Rickard:

[Rickard] According to police reports, three young Indian men were stabbed and their bodies set alight yesterday afternoon. The incident took place in the border area betwen Phoenix and Inanda, scene of widespread burning and looting last week. At KwaMashu and Umlazi, homes of United Democratic Front supporters were set alight early yesterday, allegedly by anti-UDF groups. Police say they are cracking down on people carrying guns. Firearms found at roadblocks will be tested to see whether they have been used in shooting incidents.

Meanwhile, funds for unrest victims are still being set up. The Inanda chamber of commerce has launcehd an emergency fund to raise 800,000 rand. This is to help the owners of 123 KwaMashu and Umlazi shops burned during the unrest. And there has been a government announcement of compensation to be paid to most Indians whose homes and businesses were burned at Inanda.

Two More People Killed in Witbank Violence

MB131853 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1800 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Two more people have been killed in unrest, this time in the townships of Witbank. According to reports, one of the youths was shot dead by the owner of a shop, who eyewitnesses say fired in self-defense. In the second incident, the owner of a motor vehicle opened fire on a group of people who had surrounded it. A number of others have been admitted to hospital with bullet wounds and bruises.

Earlier today, pupils staged a march through Witbank's townships of Ackerville, Lynville, and KwaGuqwa calling on parents not to got to work until detained pupils are released. Buses were stoned and taxis have stopped operating in these areas. A large police presence is being maintained in the townships.

Witbank Shops 'Severely Affected' by Boycott

MB141023 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1011 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Witbank, Aug 14, SAPA — Witbank shops were "severely affected" yesterday by the black consumer boycott, as unrest continued in the townships, SAPA's correspondent reports.

In addition, supermarkets, butcheries, cafes and other shops reported being bit by a work "stayaway" by black labour, called by the Congress of South African Students. COSAS has urged workers not to go to work until detained pupils are released.

And while local blacks lay the blame for the latest unrest at the door of the authorities, for failing to release detainees as demanded, the local police chief, Maj C. Bloem, in turn blamed the state of affairs on pupils — for taking the law into their own hands and intimidating workers, after he had earlier agreed to meet the pupils.

A meeting between them, scheduled for yesterday, failed to materialise.

Violence, Boycotts in East London Area Continues

MB141150 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Violence in East London's Duncan Village township, the scene of six deaths over the past 2 days, is taking its toll on commerce and industry. Workers are staying at home, causing a number of firms to close temporarily. Frans Kruger reports:

[Begin Kruger recording] East London's giant Mercedes Benz plant closed down again today after another night of violence in Duncan Village. A spokesperson for the firm said workers had requested to be sent home ysterday out of concern for their homes. Today there had been a 30 percent absenteeism rate, and production could not continue as a result. The spokesperson said the situation would be monitored daily. Other firms also reported a higher than usual absenteeism rate. The general manager of Model Dairies said the dairy had called on farmers to help with milk deliveries this morning, after workers had failed to turn up in time. He added the workers had arrived later this mroning, and would be accommodated at the dairy until the situation improved. [End recording] Meanwhile, the consumer boycott in East London has forced a number of shops to close. In one street in the north end area, only 2 out of 18 shops remain open, as the boycott approaches its 3d week. The East London chamber of commerce has organized an air-drop of 40,000 pamphlets over the riot-torn Duncan Village. The pamphlets appeal for an end to the boycott, pointing out that shops may have to retrench staff.

The consumer boycott is also taking hold in Queenstown, where some shop owners say they have suffered up to a 99 percent drop in turnover since the boycott began on Monday. The boycott committee has issued six demands on mainly local civic issues.

Meanwhile, Soweto shops are said to be running out of stocks, because of the boycott of white-owned businesses and frequent burning of delivery vehicles.

Transvaal Boycotts, Clashes With Police Detailed

MB131126 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0717 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text0) Johannesburg, Aug 13, SAPA — Local demands are being added to the grievances of the co-ordinating consumer boycott committee by the organisers of consumer boycotts in various Transvaal towns.

In Ikageng, near Potchefstroom, a boycott of white shops has been under way for a fortnight. Among primary demands are the reinstatement of 436 workers sacked from the Triomf Fertilizer Plant and municipal workers who lost their jobs in the battle to get their union recognised.

Other demands are that nine expelled pupils be re-admitted at school and that four detained Congress of South African Student leaders, held in Pollsmoor Prison under the "preventive" clause (Section 28) of the Internal Security Act, be released.

There were clashes between police and residents at Ikageng yesterday. Police report that they acted to quell stoning and arson, while residents say a peaceful protest march to demand the release of people held at a weekend funeral was broken up. Police say they used teargas and shotguns. There are conflicting reports as to injuries and arrests.

In Tumahole, outside Parys, the boycott of white businesses began only yesterday, accompanied by an appeal to businessmen to exert their influence to secure the reinstatement of a number of workers sacked from two Parys firms when they stayed off work to attend a political funeral.

The demands of the consumer boycott committee are an end to the state of emergency, the release of all detainees and political prisoners and the withdrawal of soldiers from the townships.

Police Iusses Situation Reports on Violence

7 Deaths on 13 Aug

MB140530 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2131 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 13, SAPA — The following is an abbreviated version of the 8pm report. The full version was not obtainable from the SAP:

Two black people were killed in the eastern Cape.

In Sterkstroom, one was killed by the South African police using birdshot and teargas.

In Duncan Village in East London, a second black person died in police action after stone throwing.

Three Indians were stabbed to death and their bodies set alight in Phoenix, in Natal.

Arson, Stone Throwing Incidents

MB140745 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0938 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 14, SAPA — Following is the unrest report for the period 8pm yesterday to 8am today, as supplied by the SA police public relations division in Pretoria.

"The total number of people being held under the emergency regulations is 713, while 963 have been released.

"In the Witbank area, isolated incidents of petrol bombing and stone throwing occured overnight. Police used tear smoke, birdshot and rubber bullets to disperse the crowd. One man was arrested and one man was wounded.

"In Mhluzi near Middelburg in the Transvaal, police vehicles were petrol bombed. Police dispersed the attackers with birdshot. Three men were arrested and one was wounded.

"In Duncan Village near East London, a black man was fatally wounded when a railways policeman defended his home against

a petrol bomb attack. In the same area, three black men were arrested for distributing inciting pamphlets.

"Other incidents of arson, stonethrowing and attacks on police vehicles occured in the area. Police used tear smoke and birdshot to disperse these mobs. There were no reported injuries.

"In Cambridge, also near East London, five private houses and two beerhalls were extensively damaged by arsonists. In one of the incidents a black man was arrested.

"In Sterkstroom near Port Elizabeth, five private houses and two beerhalls were extensively damaged by arsonists. A black man was wounded and arrested for possession of a petrol bomb and faces charges under the explosives act. Another man and a youth were arrested for public violence.

"The KwaZakele school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Graff Reinet, police dispersed an illegal gathering with tear smoke and arrested 21 of the demonstrators.

"At Zwelendemba near Worcester, a police vehicle was attacked by a petrol bomb and a municipal workshop was extensively damaged by fire. Birdshot was used to disperse crowds and two men were arrested.

"In Queenstown, there were several incidents of stone throwing and arson. These included an attack by a mob of more than a 1,000 on the home of a councillor and attacks on the houses of policemen. Extensive damage was caused. Police used birdshot to disperse the mobs and a policeman was slightly injured."

14 August Incidents

MB141052 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1049 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 14, SAPA — The following incidents of unrest were reported by the Public Relations Division of the SAP in Pretoria up to noon today.

In Soweto a shop was stoned and looted. A delivery vehicle was stoned and the driver sustained minor injuries.

In the townships near Durban, police arrested 7 Indian males in possession of petrol bombs and nine black males in possession of stolen property. The body of an unknown black man was found, apparently stabbed to death.

In the townships near Witbank, a bus was extensively damaged by arsonists, a private home was slightly damaged when it was petrol bombed, a black male was arrested when two illegal gatherings were dispersed, two youths were arrested for stoning SAP vehicles and another nine were arrested on charges of public violence.

Ciskei President Condemns Killing of Soldier

MB130700 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1909 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Bisho, Aug 12, SAPA — Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe and his cabinet today condemned the brutal killing of a Ciskei soldier during the funeral of Mrs Victoria Mxenge at Rayi location near Bisho this weekend.

The killing of Corporal Mnyamezeli Bless happened during the brutal of Mrs Mxenge, who was gunned down at her home at Umlazi, Durban, two weeks ago by unknown assailants.

Dr Sebe said: "It is tragic that he should be the target of the senseless violence that is a spillover from South Africa. Ciskei is a free, non-racial society, itself the victim of apartheid for many years. Now we again have to suffer the effects of a situation in South Africa of which we are not sponsors or promoters and over which we have no control."

Three members of the first battalion of the Ciskei defence force were caught up in the incident over the weekend. They were travelling on duties unconnected with the funeral, according to President Sebe.

An investigation into the death of Corp Bless was ordered immediately. "The death of this innocent young man must once again be a reminder to South Africa that real reform is needed and the black youth of southern Africa will not tolerate any more cosmetic changes."

He added: "Southern Africa will not be the same after 1985. Angola is not the main breeding ground for terrorists any more. Every underprivileged black village in South Africa is now a breeding place for terrorism, and they are making their message clear to the white legislators in no uncertain terms."

He said that the soldiers stopped on the road from King Williams Town to Pedi to allow the funeral procession to pass, as Xhosa custom and military code demand.

"The mob that had forced started stoning the Ciskei military vehicle, at which stage the driver disembarked to reason with them. He and his companion were unarmed. The mob become extremely violent and Corp Bless was dragged away and out of sight of the other occupants of the vehicle. Realising that there was nothing he could do to help Corp Bless, without provoking the mob into more violence, Staff Sergeant Muti took the vehicle and drive through the mob to safety. Corp bless was set alight while still alive."

Dr Sebe added: "We allowed the funeral to go ahead on Csikei soil without restriction or interference. It is a terrible tragedy that an unarmed, innocent young man should lose his life in such an atrocious, senseless manner to the acts of people from outside our own borders, while we ourselves have been victims of the system they are revolting against for many years."

President Sebe and the cabinet expressed their condolences to the family of Corp Bless.

Witwatersrand Students Protest Police Action

MB131255 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Students at the University of Witwatersrand are boycotting lectures and demanding the closure of the university over yesterday's police action in which eight students were arrested. Several hundred students congregated on the campus this morning with the request that the university be closed, but it was turned down.

Our Johannesburg news staff reports the majority of those boycotting lectures are black students, and a university spokesman has said that they constitute only a small group.

Bomb Explodes at University

MB140610 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] A bomb has exploded at Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg. A police report says an explosive device detonated at Senate House on the campus shortly after 0100 this morning. Police say only the lift has been damaged, and no one has been injured.

Cape Town Students Call Of Class Boycott

MB131302 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1209 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 13, SAPA — Students at the Universities of the Western Cape [UWC] and Cape Town [UCT] have decided to call off their boycott and return to lectures.

The UWC decision was taken by a majority of about 3,500 students at a campus meeting yesterday during which proposals condemning the boycott as "academic suicide" were heard.

It was still felt, however, that students should support a consumer boycott of white-owned businesses.

SRC [Student Representative Council] President Mr Llewellyn McMaster said students would attend lectures today but that these would be used to discuss strategies for the consumer boycott. Normal lectures would resume on Wednesday, he said.

At UCT about 300 students, led in a boycott of lectures by the Western Cape Students Action Committee (WECSAC), decided to return to lectures, resolving to "consolidate the gains made in this brief struggle."

The decision was made in view of the fact that UCT was unable to sustain a boycott and the "weakness of organisation in the western Cape generally."

Far more important was building up strong organisation, a resolution said.

Meanwhile, UCT students who took part in a three-day lecture boycott after a decision to do so at a student assembly last week, are to consider a further boycott at another student body meeting today.

Unrest Death Toll Since Sep 1984 Reaches 601

MB131601 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1551 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 13, SAPA — The Institute of Race Relations said today 601 people, all but a few of them black, have died in South Africa in unrest since September 1984.

The death toll, unprecedented in the history of apartheid, has now exceeded the number of 575 people killed in unrest in 1976.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

11, 12 August Papers

MB131018 [Editorial Report] South African English-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 11 August carries in its business section an article on the boycotts under way in Port Elizabeth, East London, Maritzburg, and several small towns. "At stake are an estimated annualized 2.2 billion in retail sales," the article says, noting that the effect on small Transvaal mining towns such as Springs "may be severe." More than 600,000 are reported to be taking part in Port Elizabeth and East London and the National Union of Mineworkers has backed the movement in several mining towns. "Trade unions have made no pretence that the boycott is linked to political and not industrial demands — they are demanding the release of detainees and the lifting of the state of emergency." according to Frank Wightman, president of the Port Elizabeth chamber of commerce, the boycott is operating "with 100 percent success." One department store has suffered a 50 percent drop in business and several small businesses have closed. In East London, 300,000 blacks are taking part in a boycott which is "not 100 percent successful," according to the president of the chamber of commerce. Boycott organizers have not been willing to come forward, "so there is nobody to talk to."

On the op-ed page of the same issue, Ken Owen examines reform measures the National Party has succeeded in implementing, such as increased educational expenditures for blacks, the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act, the modification of the Group Areas Act to permit free trade areas, the easing of the pass laws, and says the Nationalists "are becoming hurt and puzzled by the lack of response from the black community." Part of the problem, Owen notes is that "except for the abolition of influx control, the government is out of easy options. Now it is up against the question of citizenship — one South Africa, one country, one people — and the problems of power sharing." The Buthelezi commission, says Owen, has "offered the government an imaginative option: a joint administration for KwaZulu and Natal, to be negotiated between Inkatha and the Natal provincial authorities." This has many political advantages for President Botha, Owen says, because it would provide a forum to test

multiracial government, would widen Buthelezi's political base, relieve foreign pressures, and draw on Inkatha's resources to protect law and order in the province. It would be "risk-free" for Botha, placing the pressure for success on the black and white leaders of Natal. But, Owen says, there were signs at Inkatha's 10th anniversary celebrations last month that Inkatha may be "fraying at the edges. If so, President Botha is running out of time. Reform needs to be given a hefty shove, or the political position of moderates like Buthelezi will begin to crumble." Owen adds: "If the Zulus turn against inkatha, Chief Buthelezi will not be the only man with his back to the wall."

An inside article profiles Colonel Gerrit Viljoen, West Rand's divisional riot squad chief, calling him a "remarkable peacemaker" and "the talking colonel." Crime reporter Emielia Jaroschek says Viljoen has succeeded in restoring relative calm to townships like Sebokeng, which was the site of extensive violence last year, through a campaign of talking with and handing out pamphlets to residents and schoolchildren. "The people are prepared to talk," Viljoen notes, and Jaroschek points out that Viljoen has moved his heavy police presence out of several townships, including Sharpeville, "keeping his promise to residents to ease the police presence if all remained quiet." But, in spite of his successes with his "soft shoe shuffle," Viljoen says he is primarily a law enforcer and although he believes in communications and reasoning, "when this does not work, I try to quell unrest with teargas,sjamboks, and rubber bullets," avoiding killing at all costs.

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 11 August in its editorial urges five actions by the government which it says could complete "a swift turnabout at this dark moment" in RSA history. "First, the practical relaxation of the pass laws, about whch the cabinet has been talking for nearly a year, and which may be announced in the coming week. Second, the lifting of the state of emergency. Third, the initiation of discussions with the state's real, unenfranchised and outlawed opponents, as well as with the many other black interests in the country. Fourth, the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela. Fifth, an announcement that all blacks have the right to a common South African citizenship." The editorial notes that timing is important in taking these steps, because mistiming and misjudgment are partly to blame for the current crisis. "as in the case of the release of Mandela, delay has already eroded a great deal of impact."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 12 August in its editorial says that even if President Botha announces the expected "far reaching reforms" this week "there will be very few blacks queueing up to shake his hand in gratitude," for the simple reason that "he will not be going far enough. He still refuses to acknowledge that blacks are fellow human beings who need to have a democatic say in the running of their country." Any reforms announced, the editorial says, will be mere "conjuring tricks" made to convince the outside world that South Africa is in the process of reform. The editorial predicts that "blacks will be getting angrier." Mr Botha knows, it says, that blacks want exactly the same thing he wants for himself and his children. "They want to have a democratic South Africa. After all, it is whites who brought us the concept." This is one week when South Africa must face this truth, the editorial concludes.

An article on page 4 of the same issue says there has been "total support" for the white shop boycott in Pretoria, and that thousands of pamphlets calling for a boycott of white shops were distributed in Soweto over the weekend. "The call was made by the United Democratic Front, which called for the lifting of the state of emergency," and the boycott was to start Monday, August 12.

In an unattributed "Focus" column on the editorial page, *SOWETAN* says the collapse of trade union talks this week on forming a giant federation could have been predicted because "fundamental issues — the way the various unions interpreted South African society and its future, and personal conflicts — were being glossed over, were being swept under the carpet, in the hurry to get the emerging unions united." The column says the basic division among the black trade unions is "some allow for white participation, others want it limited, while the rest reject any white participation." The paper predicts that the most that will come out of the union talks is a shake up and new alignments of members of the Council of Unions of South Africa, the Federation of South African Trade Unions, and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions, and until the issue of white participation is solved, the unity of black workers will be hindered.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 12 August in a front page article attributes "various government sources" as saying that Nelson Mandela is not about to be released from jail. "Intense speculation at home and abroad that President Botha is about to announce the release of the former leader of the ANC is described by the sources as being misplaced. The condition that he may be released only if he undertakes to forego violence as a political means apparently remains in force."

In an inside article, *THE STAR* cites a Omnicheck poll conducted by a market research company in which a poll of 800 white housewives and 500 men in urban centers show 71 percent of the whites rely on television newscasts for news. Only 42 percent of those polled said they depend on daily newspapers for news and 33 percent cited radio as their main source.

In its editorial in this edition, the newspaper states that even if the violence in the township was originally "masterminded" by the ANC or some other organization, it has now become "mindless" and must "be fought tooth and nail." The editorial says that only a small minority of the country's people are still in favor of apartheid and "they are becoming almost irrelevant. The division is not between those for and against apartheid, but how to get rid of it." Anarchy will not help, the paper says, and "endemic violence will not bring about the downfall of the government — it will merely encourage a military regime that could last another generation."

On the op-ed page, two articles deal with the U.S. Administration's outlook on the South African situation. The first says "sources close to President Reagan say he will base his decision on whether or not to veto economic sanctions against South Africa largely on what the South African Government does about racial reform in coming days and weeks." They say what Mr Botha says this week at the Nationalist Party congress could make the difference between sanctions or a veto. "It is understood

that the Administration, faced by the Congress sanctions demand, has decided to use the sanctions as a lever to persuade South Africa to introduce sufficient reforms to beat them. This could happen especially if black leaders respond favorably to the reforms." The article adds: "Another official, who asked not be to named, said that if Mr Reagan decided to veto the sanctions, nothing would sway him — not even an overwhelming demand by the Congress that he sign them into law."

In the second article, Neil Lurssen of *THE STAR* Washington bureau cites "informed sources in the U.S. capital" as saying "the South African Government has given Washington no undertaking that President Botha will announce the release of Nelson Mandela and the lifting of the state of emergency this week." "Instead, the sources say, the President's speech at the Natal congress of the National Party is more likely to deal with increased power-sharing with blacks, and changes in the homelands policy and in laws relating to citizenship for blacks." The article also says that "U.S. representatives came away from the meting (between Foreign Minister Pik Botha and National Security Adviser Mr Robert McFarlane) convinced the South African Government no longer believed it could maintain the rigid system ofapartheid unchanged."

An article by Brendan Seery on the op-edit page of the same issue points out that President Botha has made a "significant threat to those African nations supporting the UN Security Council motion on sanctions against South Africa. A flexing of South Africa's economic muscle, he made it clear, is all that is needed virtually to strangle the economies of central and southern African states." Despite the formation of SADCC in the early part of this decade, with its pledge to reduce economic dependence on South Africa, "central and southern African countries have become, if anything, more dependent on South Africa's transport infrastructure." There is no question, Seery says, that if RSA transport authorities prevented their system from being used by sanction-supporting African countries, the "Mozambique ports and infrastructure would be totally swamped with the increased, rerouted traffic," and its system is hardly in shape to handle the increase. However, he notes, Pretoria would hardly have to go as far as a formalized retaliatory transport ban, but could apply "subtle, 'unofficial' pressure which can see exports and imports for African countries piling up in South Africa through one or other administrative reason." This tactic was used to force Ian Smith to the negotiating table in 1976, and "if Mr Vorster could do that to a 'friend' in 1976, what compunction would Mr Botha have about doing the same thing to people who are decidedly less than friends in 1985?"

7, 8, 12, 13 Aug Papers

MB141015 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 13 August carries a front page article which says, "thousands of shops in areas affected by consumer boycotts could be closed in terms of regulations under the state of emergency." The newspaper said it contacted police to inquire about "threats made to black businesses in the Cape" and was told "should the 'divisional commissioner in an area in which a state of emergency exists have reason to suspect that the continual trading or conducting of business is likely to promote or extend an existing boycott campaign against other businesses, such divisional commissioner may by written notice order the closing of such business.' " The article notes that pamphlets have been issued in most areas of the Transvaal urging a boycott of white shops until security forces are withdrawn from townships, but said that representatives of major chain stores in the Johannesburg area had said "there were no noticeable signs that it had caught on."

In its editorial, the *SOWETAN* expresses mixed emotions about the boycott strategy, saying "if this newspaper supports the boycott we will be breaking the law — a law for instance which is vague and all-embracing under the state of emergency regulations. We fear, however, that there is a certain confusion that has been created by this political tack," and that "too many opportunists have been taking advantage of a very serious situation." "The time has come that black organisations at least attempt measures in which such elements are kept in check," the editorial says. The newspaper in particularly concerned about "the hooligan tendency" to take advantage of the situation to rob people. "We cannot tolerate gangsters and some irresponsible youths to be allowed to search people and their private vehicles as this will lead to acts of criminality. We have seen how certain youths take advantage of the people's struggle and it is not until the organisations can stop these irresponsible gangsters that we will be successful."

In the "Focus" column on the editorial page, Sam Mabe comments on reforms rumored to be announced at the National Party congress and says one only has to look at the effects of reforms on the lives of blacks "to conclude that it would be wishful thinking to expect the people's anger to be cooled after hearing Mr Botha's expected announcement this week." Amendments to influx control, the introduction of powersharing with blacks at the parliamentary level, and the introduction of South African citizenship for blacks will mainly affect so-called urban blacks, Mabe says, and such piecemeal changes do not go anywhere near addressing the fundamental demands of the people. "The type of reforms for which Mr Botha can expect applause from blacks include the lifting of the ban on the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress and the release of all political prisoners." "The reforms which Mr Botha has introduced so far have not removed the yoke of racial oppression from the necks of black people," Mabe says.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 8 August says of U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz in its editorial: "It was with his assistance that the House of Representatives approved sanctions legislation against South Africa. Now, after all that, Mr Solarz has come to the Republic to find out what is actually going on here. And after a single meeting with Mr Pik Botha, he declares: 'Several new perspectives which can be of great significance in America have emerged during my talks.' " The paper concludes: "One wonders whether Mr Solarz will turn about and announce loud and clear in the USA that he made a mistake."

The "Political *BEELD*" column in the same edition writes: "The 'great ice age' South Africa is experiencing in its relations with

Western countries makes one realize that guerrilla warfare is not necessarily waged with arms." It says modern revolutionary war is being used in the area of international diplomacy. No opportunity is too insignificant to demonstrate against South Africa, and by keeping the attacks small, in line with military guerrilla warfare, this country's hands are effectively bound. It asks whether this country understands the nature of the onslaught, as "it now seems that the major onslaught is not on our borders, but internally and on the diplomatic front." The crisis, it says, is not one that the Defense Force can overcome, and "the time has come for a reevaluation of our diplomatic and information strategy."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 13 August in a front page article notes "South Africa is heading for an unprecedented low point in its foreign relations as it emerges that President Botha's anxiously awaited speech at this week's National Party Natal congress will probably fall far short of expectations." In an accompanying article on the same page, Neil Lurseen of *THE STAR*'s Washington bureau reports this week's antiapartheid demonstration at the Washington Monument. "It was the biggest anti-apartheid demonstration yet held in Wahsington and was given wide coverage on American TV along with scenes of the latest violence in South Africa," he says. He also notes that the Reagan administration has warned that the situation in South Africa is serious, and has "urged South Africans to make bold decisions to bring peace to their country."

In its editorial in the same issue, *THE STAR* warns: "Great expectations have been built up, largely by the government itself, over what President Botha is going to announce at the National Party congress in Natal on Thursday," and that "he must do better than trot out some warned-over old promises in new words." The logical development at this stage is to give blacks a real role in central government, the newspaper says, and "the President's speech must convey that promise without sham and without ambiguity."

In a column on the editorial page, Neil Lurssen comments on American interest in South Afica, saying "South Africa provides the elements that American editors seek in a compelling story. It encompasses the question of fairness or the absence of it, black-white confrontation (a strong theme in American history), survival, violence, the threat of widening conflict, human drama. It stirs passions among American blacks who see apartheid in terms of their own historic struggle agaisnt the most vicious race discrimination in history — the American era of slavery." There also seems to be an unspoken fear that somehow "racial conflict in South Africa could spread to American streets and communities, serving as a catalyst of violence for those blacks here who feel shortchanged and alienated in spite of their legal rights." He says that Americans want to see a fair and lasting settlement of the problem for their own future peace as much as ours.

On the front page and on the op-ed page of the same issue, *THE STAR* prints large photographs of the police charge on black and white students at the University of Witwatersrand Monday, the students' wounds from the sjamboks, and police firing tear gas into the crowd. The accompanying article quotes a plainclothes policeman who arrested Black Students' Society President Firoz Cachalia as saying: "I have been waiting to get you." It notes that Cachalia was punched in the stomach by a policeman wielding a sjambok after he was arrested.

On the editorial page, *THE STAR* carries a column by Hannes de Wet who says: "Whether it is his intention or not, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, is slowly but surely building up a white constituency in South Africa." One reason for this, De Wet says, is that President Reagan quotes Buthelezi's stand against sanctions when he says they would hurt South Africa's blacks more than help them. Also, President Reagan has recognized him "as the genuine leader of more than a third of South Africa's blacks." Whites also appreciate the contrast, De Wet says, between Bishop Desmond Tutu, who openly condemns South Africa when he is abroad, and Buthelezi, who refrains from doing so. Buthelezi has given President Botha credit for some of his reforms and "this conduct could make whites less hesitant to share power with the blacks," De Wet concludes.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 8 August carries an editorial which characterizes Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as a "beacon of hope" and a black leader "who can help to provide the key to a peaceful resolution of our problems." Most whites are impressed with his steadfast belief in nonviolent change and his refusal to side with the radicals, it says. Some even suggest that if the whites and Zulus in Natal can reach accommodation, the country's future will be secure. That might be an exaggeration, the editorial admits, since "there are blacks of other tribes or nations who would not live easily under any dispensation in which the Zulus have a dominant say." Still, the newspaper says, having the 6-million- strong Zulus, South Africa's largest black tribe, on the side of peaceful change is vital. As their leader, Chief Buthelezi is a "man of stature," and "if the present differences between him and the State President can be ironed out, or at least a basis for direct consultation achieved, there is a great deal of hope for the future of South Africa."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 7 August criticizes the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] in its editorial for trying "to exploit the difficult situation in which South Africa finds itself." There is almost bound to be violence and intimidation of mineworkers if the predicted strike is carried out, the newspaper says, and "the NUM's action is thus potentially dangerous, especially at this time of unrest and emergency." The NUM is also flexing its muscles politically, "which is why it has threatened that if the Government does not end the emrgency it will boycott white businesses in mining towns." This is a kind of blackmail, the paper says, and "we must warn the NUM that when unions lose sight of their primary functions of improving the remuneration and working conditions of thier members, and fight political causes, they do themselves and their members immense harm."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 12 August says in its editorial: "Everywhere there are expectations that President P.W. Botha has ready important announcements in the area of political reform." This, it says, must be frustrating for those who want to derail the reform process. But the nature of the unrest in the country has also brought home a few truths about the limits of what is possible in our political system. "Those black leaders who demand the political kingdom immediately simply did not think that the unrest would result in the minority groups being

more wary of domination by a majority," and, it adds, it is this domination that the government wants to avoid in its reform plans.

ANC Official Calls Expected Reforms 'Gimmick'

MB140704 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] The ANC has said that the reforms expected to be announced tomorrow by South African President P.W. Botha are mere gimmicks aimed at easing the building pressure in the country.

The ANC director of information, Thabo Mbeki, said yesterday in Lusaka that Botha has no intention of abandoning apartheid and that whatever reforms he announces will be designed to ease both the international and local pressure that has been on the country.

Mr Mbeki said the South Africans are fighting for the right to be able to determine the destiny of their country through one man one vote, the removal of bantustans, the unconditional release of the ANC leaders and the lifting of the ban on the ANC. He said Botha is merely continuing the system of cosmetic change that will buy him time to sustain the system of apartheid.

ZIMBABWE

Two USSR Officials Visit For Cooperation Talks

MB131323 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Two officials of the Soviet Association for Friendship With the Peoples of Africa, Dr Nikolay (Drozdov) and Comrade (Germangurov) are in Zimbabwe for discussions with government officials on ways of strengthening cultural ties between the two countries.

Comrade (Drozdov), who is also a member of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, said the Soviet Union is prepared to give assistance to Zimbabwe in its conservation program and in the running of national parks. They have been to Zambia and Botswana, and tomorrow they will leave for Mozambique.

Minister: Mozambique 'Bandits' Blow up Pipeline

MB140841 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0839 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Harare, Aug 14, SAPA — The oil pipeline between Beira and Zimbabwe was blown up by "bandits" in Mozambique yesterday, a Zimbabwe minister has said.

The minister of state (defence), Mr Ernest Kadungure, told the House of Assembly last night the pipeline was being repaired by Zimbabwe soldiers protecting the fuel supply link.

Talks Held With Botswana on Trade Restrictions

MB131414 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Botswana and Zimbabwe have just concluded 2 days of talks on a number of issues related to restrictions on trade between the two countries. Negotiations conducted under what is described as a very friendly and constructive atmosphere were held in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, on Thursday and Friday last week. The Botswana delegation was led by the minister of commerce and indsutry, Mr M.P. Kwao Nwako, while his counterpart, Mr Munyaradzi, led the Zimbabwean team.

A release from the ministry says the issue of the rule of origin, which has adversely affected access of Botswana products into the Zimbabwean market, was reviewed. Recognizing Botswana's problems and realizing the importance of cordial trade relations between the two friendly neighbors, Zimbabwe agreed to immediately reduce the local content requirement under the new rules of origin in respect of clothing from 25 percent 20 percent. This measure is expected to result in a significant number of Botswana clothing firms immediately qualifying for exporting to Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwean minister of trade and commerce, Mr Munyaradzi, has agreed to urgently review the level of the clothing quota. Zimbabwe has also taken that in future the level of the clothing quota will be made known to Botswana in time.

The Zimbabwean side raised a number of issues relating to restricted access of a number of their products into Botswana. These include maize meal and dairy products. The Botswana delegation is to urgently take up the matter with the relevant authorities and communicate to Zimbabwe as soon as possible. The two ministers stressed the need to maintain the cordial relations between their countries.